KATOL
POWDER & COILS ETC.
kill Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitos etc.

Sole Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
89, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 68 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

'SHREE VISHNU'
Brand
SAFFRON

is used in MOST SACRED PLACES, JAIN TEMPLES, etc. It is pure, Genuine & unrivalled in quality.
Available in 1, & 2 Oz. Packing and 1 lb. and 1/4 lb. Tins.
Varjiwandas Hirjee & Co.,
240, Vadgadi, Mandvi, Bombay 3.
Teleg. "SANSCRIT." 'Phone 247

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

RASHTRAPATI PROCLAIMS THE MAIN ISSUE IS

India's Right To Self-Determination

Once Step Is Taken There Is No Stopping

CONGRESS ASSURANCE TO MINORITIES

Maulana Azad's Clarion Call For Full Confidence In Mahatma's Leadership

"The time of our trial is upon us. We have already focussed world's attention. Let us endeavour to prove ourselves worthy" was the clarion call of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to the Ramgarh Congress.

After detailing the political relations between Britain and India which finally culminated in India being dragged into the war without her consent, the demand by the Congress for a declaration of war aims by Britain and the unconvincing platitudes of Delhi and Whitehall which led to the recall of Congress Ministries, the Maulana said:

"So far as the question of war is concerned our position is quite clear. The straight and simple question is of India's right whether she is entitled to determine her own fate or not. Our case is crystal clear. We do not wish to see British Imperialism triumphant and stronger and thus lengthen the period of our own subjection to it."

REFERRING TO THE COMMUNAL DIFFICULTY RAISED BY BRITISH STATESMEN TO THWART INDIAN DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE, THE MAULANA PUT IT A BIT BLUNT. "IF IT IS REALLY SO, WHY DOES NOT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT RECOGNISE CLEARLY INDIA'S FREEDOM AND GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM FOR EVER BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT AMONG OURSELVES?"

We could attach no greater importance to it (the communal problem) than to make it the first condition for the attainment of our national goal. The Congress has always held this belief; no one can challenge this fact. It has always held to two basic principles in this connection, and every step was taken deliberately with these in view.

(1) Whatever constitution is adopted for India, there must be the fullest guarantees in it for the rights and interests of minorities.

(2) The minorities should judge for themselves what safeguards are necessary for the protection of their rights and interests. The majority should not decide this. Therefore, the decision in this respect must depend upon the consent of the minorities and not on a majority vote.

Clarifying the implications of Congress 'war resolutions' and the new situation arising out of the adamant attitude of Whitehall, the President said:

As we stand to-day, we have to decide whether we should march forward in this direction or go backward. When once a step is taken, there is no stopping. To cry halt, is to go back, and we refuse to go back. We can only, therefore, go forward. I am sure the voice of every one of you joins mine when I proclaim that we must and will go forward.

Our success depends upon three factors: unity, discipline and full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership. The glorious past record of our movement was due to his great leadership, and it is only under his leadership that we can look forward to a future of successful achievement.

(Full Text Of President's Speech On Page 7).

CONGRESS HOLDS SHORT SESSION

MAZHARPURI, Mar. 19.

An hour before the scheduled time of commencement of the session, dark clouds began gathering on the horizon, and a chill wind blew with full speed, heralding the setting in of rains.

Pious Hopes Dashed

All hopes were dashed to the ground when, fifteen minutes before the starting time, the clouds burst upon the Congress Nagar and continued in full swing. Confusion prevailed among the large crowd that had gathered outside the 'pandal', who ran helter-skelter for shelter.

In Delegates' Huts

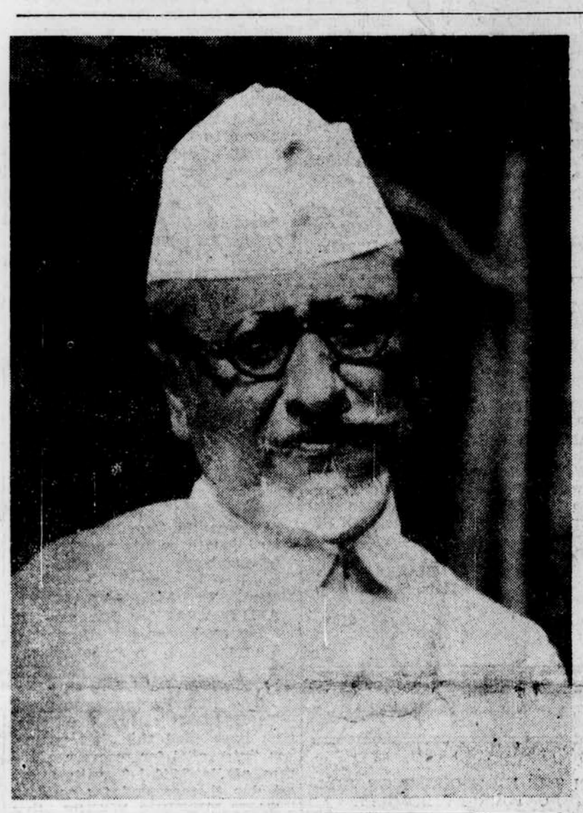
The downpour caused rain-water to rush in the huts and dislocate all arrangements, soaking the beddings of the delegates who had gone to the Congress 'pandal'.

FURY OF ELEMENTS

The fury of the elements came in such a tremendous and lightning speed that within fifteen minutes of the setting in of the rains knee deep muddy water flowed in the huge pandal and grounds which were a mass of molten mud, making the escape and rescue of women and children difficult. On an average one umbrella sheltered six people and mats and sheets of cloth and floor covers were raised on the heads of

(Continued on page 12 Col. 4)

BRENNER PASS PARLEY MYSTERY



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of Ramgarh Session of the Congress.

EX-WAR MINISTER EXPOSES:

Chamberlain's Bungle

LONDON, March 19.

Criticising Chamberlain's policy of 'sit-tight offensive' Mr. Hore Belisha asked whether in their strategy, diplomacy and their total efforts, they were doing everything to achieve their aims. The war began with two swift strokes. Poland was annihilated and German commerce was swept from the seas. Since then, Germany had been inactive on land and Allies had applied a 'blockade'. It was the sole offensive weapon that they had employed to bring about the defeat of the enemy. Was that enough, or must they intensify their pressure in other directions? He pointed out Germany's dependence on supplies of steel which, he argued, was responsible for Germany's policy of bringing the Finnish operations to an end.

IN ALLIES' INTERESTS

"Here was one of the two keys to winning the war. As long as Russia was engaged in active operations in Finland, the date from which Germany could obtain the material advantage of her partnership—oil—was being postponed. It was in the interests of the Allies to maintain the resistance of Finland. It must be assumed from the decision of the Supreme War Council that sending of a force was practicable and desirable. From that moment, the action of the Allies should have been clear-cut and decisive. Hesitation might be permissible in the formulation of a policy, surely not in its execution. Events had shown that it was, indeed, unfortunate that the Allies allowed the initiative to be wrested from them. The Allies did not fail to determine their policy which was deliberate and well conceived, nor in their preparations for giving effect to that policy. If they failed, it was because they were not determined enough and not quick enough in executing their own decisions. Britain and France had hesitated. The enemy had acted. Finland was lost.

The war might be static, but Hitler and his emissaries were busy. Mr. Belisha asked whether they could not counteract the accelerating tendency of neutrals to compound with Germany. A total war must be won by total means. The Empires of Britain and France are the strongest entities of the world. If they were to carry the cause to victory, they must not only be strong; they must show their strength.—Reuter.

'REDS' OUT TO OUST

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 19.

Russians are hoping to banish British influence from the famous Petsamo nickel mines, according to the newspaper "Afton Bladet", whose Moscow correspondent says that during the forthcoming trade negotiations with Finland, Russia will seek to acquire control of nickel mines and other ore deposits off Petsamo.—Reuter.

FRANCO OBLIGES

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The President of the Board of Trade announced in the House of Commons that Britain would advance £2,000,000 to the Spanish Government for the purchase of goods under the Anglo-Spanish Agreement signed yesterday. Britain's supply of food and minerals will benefit and this step is designed to restore Britain's trade with Spain to the level obtaining before the Spanish Civil War.—Reuter.

Lahore Police Open Fire On Khaksars

25, Including Two Constables, Killed

PUNJAB GOVT. DECLARES ORGANISATION UNLAWFUL: WARRANT FOR MISHRIQUI'S ARREST

LAHORE, March 19.

Several persons are reported to have been killed and wounded in a clash which occurred about noon in Hira Mandi in Lahore city between Khaksars and the police.

About three hundred Khaksars marched in procession to defy Government order prohibiting drills of a military nature. On refusal to disperse, the police are said to have resorted firing.

It has been ascertained that the casualties in today's firing were 23 Khaksars and two policemen killed. Thirtynine persons who received injuries have been admitted in Mayo Hospital.

The police have taken possession of the headquarters of the Khaksars in the village of Ichhra near Lahore and have affected a number of arrests.

During the course of the day, the police occupied the Lahore city headquarters of the Khaksars.

A number of houses where the Khaksars were alleged to have concealed themselves, were also searched.

Over 100 Arrests

Enquiries made at the hospital at 10 p.m. show that the police officials who were injured in the clash are showing slight improvement.

One more Khaksar has died in the hospital. A large number of persons, including policemen have been treated at the hospital and some of whom have been admitted.

The police are rounding up the Khaksars. Hitherto, over hundred arrests have been effected.

A large police and military force raided the headquarters of the Khaksars at Ichhra three miles from Lahore.

The arrested Khaksars have been lodged in the central and Borstal jails.

WARRANT FOR KHAKSAR CHIEF

It is understood that the Punjab Government have issued orders for the arrest of Alama Mashraqi and other leaders of the Khaksar movements. So far about fifty Khaksars are reported to have been arrested by the police.

A police guard has been posted at the residence of the Punjab Premier, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan. —A. P.

KHAKSARS DECLARED UNLAWFUL

The Anjumani Khaksaran has been declared an unlawful association under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

The Punjab Government has issued the following communique: "Some 150 or 200 Khaksars

(Continued on page 6 Col. 4

Finnish Govt. To Resign 'En Bloc'?

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 19.

The "Dagen's Nyheter" reports that the Finnish Government will resign 'en bloc' after final ratification of the Finnish-Soviet Treaty at Moscow this week.

BR. CABINET TO BE OVERHAULED?

LONDON, March 19.

For many weeks, the idea that there might be some reconstruction of the Government at Easter has been canvassed, states Reuter's lobby correspondent.

The main reasons advanced by prophets were three; firstly the War Cabinet is too large, secondly, the personal needs overhauling, and thirdly, there is in general a lack of drive in the Government's war policy.

Whatever changes in personnel the Prime Minister might have in mind for the Easter recess—and wellinformed quarters continue to discount any such intention—they will not be the result of to-day's debate.

If there is to be any further discussion of the war capacity of the Government, it must await another secret sitting. Labour is inclined to ask for one after the Easter.—Reuter.

FR. CABINET TO BE REORGANISED?

LONDON, Mar. 19.

According to a French radio announcement, a reorganisation of the French Cabinet is imminent —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ROME, March 19.

The idea of a peace offensive by Sgr. Mussolini is scouted by Sgr. Gayda writing in "Giornale d'Italia". He says, it is grotesque for democracies to insist on fixing on the Duce the permanent task of an intermediary. It is unthinkable that the Duce should visit the Capitals of Europe in a peace movement for which no Government is yet asking.—Reuter.

LONDON POOH-POOHS PEACE PLAN

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

Dutch Circles Anticipate Emergence Of New Bloc Of Totalitarian Axis

LONDON, March 19.

It is authoritatively stated in London this morning that there is no knowledge here at all of any peace plan, which is stated to have been given to Mr. Sumner Welles by Herr von Ribbentrop, states "Reuter's" diplomatic correspondent. No such plan has been prepared, produced or put forward in any way so far as information in London goes.

Informed circles in the Vatican are similarly unaware of any such peace plan.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT

Referring to the Brenner Pass peace offensive in the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain said, some thought it was for the purpose of elaborating new peace proposals, but he did not know whether that was true or not. "For aught I know, these gentlemen may have spent their time discussing the conditions under which an Italian ship was destroyed yesterday by a German mine." Whatever might be the outcome, Britain was ready to meet it concluded Mr. Chamberlain.

(Full text on Page 8)

If Plan Is Rejected ....?

An energetic "NO" is returned by the French Press of all parties to the latest German peace offensive and this, it is thought, is likely to foreshadow the tenor of the Chamber debate later today.

It is generally agreed that this peace offensive will be accompanied by a threat that, if German advances were refused, an alliance between Germany, Italy and Russia will follow.

Secret Session Of Chamber

The French Chamber of Deputies went into a secret session this afternoon to discuss the international situation and repercussions of the Finnish-Soviet peace.

The Government motion that a debate should be held in a secret session was carried without division.

It is expected that M. Daladier would be in a position to reveal interesting facts about the meeting between Sgr. Mussolini and Herr Hitler.

Towards Totalitarian Bloc

"No peace plan but a Russian-Italian rapprochement and Russian-German-Italian rearrangement of Europe.

Is the latest diagnosis of the Hitler-Mussolini talks by well-informed Dutch correspondents in Berlin.

The Wilhelmstrasse, however, is now openly talking of the desirability of a better understanding between Russia and Italy.

Leopold Sees U. S. Ambassador

King Leopold of Belgium to-day received the United States Ambassador in Brussels.

Hitler Back In Berlin

Herr Hitler returned to Berlin this morning and was greeted at the station by Marshal Goering. —Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for a commercial firm an experienced shorthand typist well advanced in speed. Only fully qualified persons need apply with copies of references to Box No. 12944, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master's training Allowance Rs. 30/- Free quarter. Rail fare paid, Apply with 0-1-6 to The Supdt. Railway Telegraph Training School, Bar-shah-boola, Delhi. (12935)

Representatives for an All India Organisation, on hand-some salary. For particulars, apply to Box No. 12909, "Bombay Chronicle." (With reply postage).

Wanted a chemist and an engineer or a chemist and an engineer combined who can make researches in the manufacture of cement. Only those should apply who have experience and working knowledge of cement factories for at least five years. Apply stating salary and terms Daurala Sugar Works, Daurala, (Meerut). (12921)

62. TO BE LET

To let premises suitable for Show Room, Office and Motor Repair Works at present occupied by Messrs. French Motor Car Co., Ltd., at New Queen's Road. For particulars and rent apply to The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., "Bombay House," Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay. Brokers or Estate Agents need not apply. (2187)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let: At Motilal Mansion, Parel Poybavdi near King Edward Hospital, opposite Kamgar Maidan Blocks Water Supply for the whole day. Apply Bhaya. (12937)

Open Airy Oilpainted Flat, Swastik House, opposite Pathe Cinema. Rent 85. Apply Bhaiya, premises Telephone 26968. (12915)

For Hindoos—Boyce House Govalia Tank. Behind Mahavir Vidyalaya tiled airy rooms, blocks, flats. With baths. Apply Bhaya. (12933)

362. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

To Be Sold by a public auction to be held at Itarsi Dis. Hoshangabad C.P. from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on 27-3-1940 a Ramsons Steam Engine Model No. 16C, Engine No. 36052, C. P. No. 2014, Steam Pressure 120 lbs., 64 Horse Power (English make) with hose pipe and donkey. Please come to the spot on the fixed date. (12941)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying Two Road Rollers, weighing from 6 to 7 Tons each so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before 4-0 P.M. on 20th April, 1940.

Copy of the specification can be had from the Office of the Undersigned and from the office of the Local Self Government Institute, 11 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10.

Earnest money should accompany the Tender at the rate of 5 per cent. without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) B. D. PATEL,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
18th March, 1940.
2178.

THE B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

MARCH 1940 HOLIDAYS

ALL-DAY CONCESSION TICKETS

ALL-DAY CONCESSION TICKETS at 12 annas each per day will be available for travel on both BEST Tram and Bus Services (except the Race Special Buses) during the ensuing holidays, viz., 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th March, 1940.

See Handbills in all Trams and Buses.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.
(2159)

MORVI-RAILWAY

BURMA TEAK TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 60 tons Burma Pucca Teakwood squares each 7' to 9' in length by 12" to 16" in breadth and thickness.

2. The Tender, which may be submitted on the tenderer's own form for the whole or any portion of the quantity mentioned above, should be addressed to the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, superscribed "Tender for Burma Teakwood" specifying place and time of delivery which should be as early as possible, and the brand and the exporting firm's name and enclosing original shippers' specifications.

3. Sealed Tenders should reach the Stores Superintendent on or before 6/4/1940 with Rs. 300 as earnest money after which date no tender will be considered.

4. The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor does it agree to accept the tender in full but the tenderer binds himself to supply the whole or any portion of the tender as accepted by the Railway.

5. Tenderer's offer must remain firm for the two months from the date of submission viz 6/4/1940.

JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY
Stores Superintendent
Stores Superintendent's Office
Morvi Railway, 10/3/1940.
2133.

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Kashmir Visitors.—A cheque for Rs. 115 (Indian) or Rs 175 (European) will relieve your worries of Busses, Transport, Ponies, Sightseeing, Hotels, Food, Picnics, House-boats, Tolls, etc. We supply you all under our Rs. 115 "30 Days' Holiday in Kashmir" Scheme. For Particulars write:—The Nanda Bus Service Ltd., Lahore. (12917A)

Practical Psychic Instruction— Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Mind-Reading, etc., are practically taught by post and by class tuition. Success guaranteed in ten weeks. For particulars send 1 anna stamp. Prof. R. N Rudra, 100-5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (12602)

Public Notices

CHANGE OF ADDRESS
As from 22nd March, 1940

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

will occupy their new office premises at
GRESHAM ASSURANCE HOUSE
SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank will be held on THURSDAY, 11th April, 1940 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the nine months ending 31st December 1939.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of the three Directors retiring by rotation. They are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20-3-40.

N.B.—Dividend Warrants will be posted to the shareholders at their registered addresses on and after 11th April, 1940. Any change in address should be intimated immediately to avoid inconvenience.
2143

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. KIKABHAI SULTANALI TAMBAWALLA has purchased the undermentioned property at the auction sale held on the 29th February, 1940 at the instance of Bai Fatmabai, widow of Esufali Ebrahimji Acharwalla in virtue of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, dated 8th March, 1939, in Suit No. 1705 of 1938.

That any person or persons having any claim, right, title and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and Ground Rent Tenure (of which the cesshas since been redeemed) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Pakmodia Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2690, New No. 9693, Old Survey No. 1063, New Survey No. 4479, and Cadastral Survey No. 4286 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6997 and Street Nos. formerly 66-68-70 and Now 64-66 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Pakmodia Street, on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage and beyond by the property of the Tamboowalla Mosque, on or towards the North by the property formerly of A. K. Khambati but now of Mahomedhusein Huseinally Khambati and on or towards the South by the property of Tamboowalla Mosque.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1940.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(2136)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned MAHADEO SITARAM JADHAV and DANIEL D'SOUZA carrying on business of Printing and Stationery under the style and firm of "Fort Office Printing Press" in Bombay has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 29th day of February 1940. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Mahadeo Sitaram Jadhav who will continue to carry on the business, under the same style and firm.

MAHADEO SITARAM JADHAV.
DANIEL D'SOUZA.
(12949).

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the date of the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society has been changed from TUESDAY, the 26th instant to THUSRDAY, the 28th instant at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Civil Secretariat, Committee Room, First Floor.

K. S. MHASKAR,
Hon. Secretary.
2158

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1574 of 1938

NIRMALABAI, wife of Purshottam Parmanand Nirmal, ... Plaintiff.

versus

BAI SUNTOKBAI widow of Odhavji Mulji and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Preliminary Administration Decree, dated 6th April, 1939, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in one lot by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 26th March, 1940, at 3 P.M. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY—All that piece of Fazandari land (the Fazandars whereof are the Confraternity of St. Francis of Assissium) situate at Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring 144 sq. yds. or thereabouts and bearing Collectors New No. 2244, New Survey No. 21 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 36 (part) of Bhuleshwar Division together with the dwelling house assessed by the Bombay Municipality under 'C' Ward No. 383 and 384 Old Street Nos. 65-67 New Street Nos. 475-483.

SECONDLY—All that piece of Fazandari land (the Fazandars whereof are the Confraternity of St. Francis Assissium) situate at Picket Road, admeasuring 58 7/9 sq. yds. or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 21 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 36 (part) of Bhuleshwar Division together with the dwelling house assessed by the Bombay Municipality under 'C' Ward No. 928, Old Street Nos. 48-50-52 and New Street Nos. 47-49-51.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenaved at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1940.

(Sd.) E. Q. KHAIRAJ,
Commissioner.
(2163)

Public Notices

P. W. D.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS will be received on TUESDAY 2nd April, 1940, upto 4 o'clock P.M. (S.T.) for the supply of Stores as noted below for Works and Repairs in the Presidency Division, for the period from 1-4-1940 to 31-3-1941.

(1) Miscellaneous, drainage, water-fitting, and paint;
(2) Timber;
(3) Hard-ware.

The right to reject any or all of the tenders without assigning reasons is reserved.

Tender forms with Schedule of quantities for materials may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2/- for each kind on any working day upto 4 p.m. (2 P.M. on Saturdays) except that on which tenders are to be received.

Each tenderer is required to lodge a deposit of Rs. 500 for item 1, Rs. 200/- for item 2 and 3 each, as earnest money which should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or a District Treasury and the Bank Receipt or a Treasury Chalan should accompany separately each tender. Without earnest money no tender can be considered.

The successful tenderer will be required to lodge a total sum of Rs. 2,000/- for item 1. and Rs. 600/- for item 2 and 3 each, as security deposit.

N. V. S. MURTI,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 18th March, 1940
(2185).

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1769 of 1939.

Messrs. D. ABRAHAM & SONS, a firm, carrying on business at Mercantile Chambers, Ballard Estate, within the Fort of Bombay, ... Plaintiffs.

versus

Messrs. M. MAHOMEDALLI AND COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business at Kasur Madras. ..... Defendants.

To,
M. MAHOMEDALLY & Co.,
The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this Suit against you 'inter alia' for recovery of the sum of Rs. 3,211-1-9, with interest due thereon and for costs.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Court has fixed the 10th day of April, 1940, for the hearing of the suit when you are required to attend personally or by Advocate and that in default of such appearance the Suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1940.

PEREIRA FAZALBHOY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
2181

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will & Testament of GULABDAS GOKALDAS SARAIYA alias GULABDAS GOCULDAS SARAIYA alias GOLABDAS GOKALDAS SARAIYA alias GULABDAS GOCKALDAS alias GULABDAS G SARAIYA alias GULABDAS GOKALDAS, a retired Medical Practitioner of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant ....Deceased.

JANKI, widow of Gulabdas Gokaldas Saraiya, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Indra Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, widow and the relict and the sole Executrix named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty and in the fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.)
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 13th day of March, 1940.
Messrs. KAPADIA & SHROFF,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2183

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAXUMAN DAGDUJI THAKUR has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, mortgage, charge, lien, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise on the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Laburnum Road being Plot No. 59A of the Gamdevi Estate of the Municipality of Bombay containing by admeasurement 359 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey Nos. 7319, 7320, 7321, 7322 and 7323; Cadastral Survey No. 1|1659 of Girgaum Division; and Municipal D Ward No. 2771 (1), Street No. 28; and bounded, on or towards the North-East by the Laburnum Road, on or towards the South-East by Plot No. 60 of the said Estate now held by Ranchhoddas Madhowdas, on or towards South-West by Plot No. 61 of the said Estate now held by Madhavrao Vithalrao Gangla and on or towards the North-West by Plot No. 59B of the said Estate now held by Gajananrao Bhimrao and his wife Saraswatibai Gajananrao.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1940.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(2182)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DEVKABAI, widow of Premji Umersey, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 80, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 256 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 476 and 504, New Nos. 6121 and 6154, Old Survey No. 838 and 639, New Survey No. 2378, Cadastral Survey No. 160 of Mandvi Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 1963-1964 and formerly St. Nos. 39, 41, 43, 45 and now St. Nos. 67-69-71 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Manibai, widow of Odhavji Mulji, on or towards the West by the property of Natha Jadhavji, on or towards the North by the Bhandari Street and on or towards the South partly by the temple of Vithoba and partly by the property of Oomersey Katchra.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1940.

MANILAL KHER AMBALAL & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(2179)

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street Opp. Tarachand Purshram Jewellers, Fort, of complete Flat furniture, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Godrej "C" quality and other safes, Cottage Piano, Rajvanshi Zula, Singer Machine, Remington typewriter, H.M.V. Gramophone, Chesterfield sets, Persian Hall carpets, Portable typewriter, Hand Harmoniums, Wrist watches, Drawing Room cabinet, Wardrobes, Glassware, etc.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMNADAS MANGALDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all claims and incumbrances.

All persons having making any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, sale, transfer, exchange, gift, trust, possession, lien, bequest, lease, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Examiner Press Building, No. 33, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as having been absolutely waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at village Danda (Santa Cruz) South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District within Sub-registration District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,387 square yards or thereabouts bearing Plot Nos. 10 and 11 out of the Rajabally Tank Scheme Land with the building messuage tenement dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 8 Tank Land and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and the North by the public road, on or towards the West by the Vendor's passage beyond which Vendor's land bearing Plot Nos. 6, 9 and 12 on or towards the South by the Vendor's land bearing Plot No. 5.

Dated this 19th March, 1940.

GORDHANDAS & FOZDAR,
Purchaser's attorneys.
2184

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHANDUBHAI NARANJI DESAI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, doing business as Mill, Gin and Stores Supplier in the name and style of Khandubhai and Co., at Ashok Building, Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay and residing till his death at Maharaj Building at Popatwadi, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ....Deceased.

Bai SHANTABAI, widow of Khandubhai Naranji Desai, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Maharaj Building, Popatwadi, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration to the Petitioner abovenamed.

WITNESS Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 18th day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty and in the fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.)
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA
for Prothonotary and Senior Master

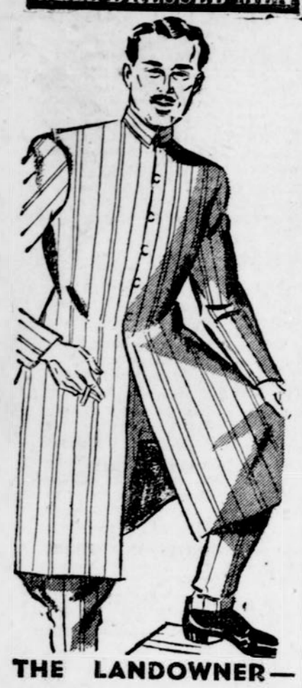
(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 18th day of March, 1940.
Messrs. BHATT AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2180

3RD WEEK!
STAN LAUREL
OLIVER HARDY
THE FLYING DEUCES
NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

WELL-DRESSED MEN



THE LANDOWNER—

Obviously, this *Zamindar's* properties are flourishing. His immaculate *sherwani*, which fits without a crease at the end of a long day, is made of a gay, striped "Riviera" — *Jodhpurs* to match are the latest fad. His own personal appearance reflects the care he gives to his estate, which is consequently a sound concern.

SUPER HANAVA Riviera Featherweight UNCRUSHABLE COTTON Suitings

COTTON—for economy and cool comfort, manufactured by a patent process which makes suits keep their shape, like WOOLLENS.

Well-Dressed Men Wear

LUSTALIN & Firefly

FAST COLOUR SHIRTINGS

Look for these trade marks on the selvedge

Many new 1940 designs at all good cloth dealers.

BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC MILLS MADRAS

If you want a child use "CONCEPTO"

Thoroughly Tried by Medical Men.

RS. 5/-.

BOMBAY:-

1. Beli Ram & Bros. Princess Street.
2. Popular Pharmacy Grant Road.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two points of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road. Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

On The Air

MONDAY, MARCH 20.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Habib Khan Alladia Khan. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Babu Khan. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sadashiv Nevrekar. 9-10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-20 Suresh Babu. 9-50 Ditties in duets. 10 Close down.

12-30 p.m. A light selection. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Three film songs. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 What shall I cook today? 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music.

5 You asked for it. 5-10 Selected by Phiroz R. Solena. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Selected by Syed Abdul Hameed. 5-45 Selected by Fatmabai K. Nura Surmawalle. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Niwrutti Sarnaik. 6-30 The String Quartet. 6-40 G. N. Nagpuri. 6-50 Ghalib's poetry. 6-55 Mishra Dhun. 7 Bombay Guide, 1. 7-15 Nar-Narayan. 7-30 Venkatswami Naidu. 7-35 Sadashiv Nevrekar. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Gat Tora on the Tabla. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Gujarati garbas. 9-55 G. N. Nagpuri. 10-5 Babu Khan. 10-20 Sadashiv Nevrekar. 10-30 News in English.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Morning melodies. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Niwrutti Sarnaik. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 10 Close down.

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Pazir Khan. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Nala-i-Dil. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Marathi pads. 6-10 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Babu Khan. 8 Suresh Babu. 8-25 to 8-30 As in Bombay 1. 8-30 G. M. Nagpuri. 8-45 Yadgar. 8-55 Shudh-Kalyan. 9 Niwrutti Sarnaik. 9-30 Agnes Barrett. 9-45 The Jacques String Orchestra. 9-50 Julia Wortmann. 10 Opera Comique Orchestra. 10-20 Reg-Dean. 10-30 News in English.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-20 p.m. All India Durbar Football tournament. 5-45 to 6 As in Bombay 2. 6-15 Nae Filmi Gane. 6-30 to 7 As in Bombay 2. 7 For villagers only. 8 to 8-45 The Shadow of the Swastika: The Road to War. (A B. B. C. recorded programme). 8-45 to 9 As in Bombay 2. 10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 2. 10-35 Persian music. 10-55 Persian music. 11-3 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7 to 8 As in Bombay 2. 8 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Ali Bakhsh. 6-30 Multani Kafi. 6-45 For the countryside. 7-30 Urdu poetry conversazione. 7-50 Eman on the sitar. 8 Shamshad Begam. 8-15 The Royal Pageant. 6. 8-30 Prem Nath Wadhawan. 8-40 Pahari Geet. 8-50 Badrbai. 9-50 A sarangi recital. 10 Dost Dushman. 10-20 Phool Le Lo.

Dacca Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Sindhu Bodh. 5-30 Biva Chakravarti. 5-50 Sweet strokes. 6-5 Kaishorik. 6-50 They sing in two's. 7-5 Maya Devi. 7-30 Hementa Mukerjee. 7-45 Stories from Sarat Chandra. 8 Air Quintet 8-15 Pulin Dev Burman. 8-30 Sailesh Roy. 9-5 Maya Devi. 9-45 In religious mood. 10 Pulin Dev Burman. 10-15 Hemanta Mukerjee.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 Mrityunjoy Bannerjee. 6-5 Kalyani Das Gupta, 6-15 Dilip Kumar Roy II. 6-30 Ramprosad Roy. 6-45 The Jantri Sangha. 7 Health Talk. 7-15 Chhiyatture Manvantar: Feature programme. 7-45 Ashit Mukerjee. 8 Just a surprise. 8-15 Preeti Bose: Sarod solo. 8-25 Anima Chakravarti. 9 The Press: Talk. 9-55 Doomed Wings: Radio Melodrama.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Thumri and Ghazal. 5-45 Khayal and Dadra. 6-10 Viyog ke Geet. 6-24 Qadir Bakhsh. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar: For rural areas. 7 E Mao, Behno, Betio: For women only. 8 Feature Geets, 1. 8-10 Hori and Bhajan. 8-28 Amad aur Rukhsat. 8-40 Topical songs, 2. 8-50 Topic of the day or Indian music. 9-45 Records. 9-50 Dadra and Ghazal. 10-7 Murli Manohar Swarup. 10-12 Prem Umang.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. C. Subhanna: Veena. 4-30 Emil Rooz and his Orchestra. 5 Instrumental music. 5-20 E. V. Ramachandra Iyer. 5-5 Talli Pranamu: Play in Telugu. 6-20 A I R Violinist. 6-30 T. A. Sumbandamurthi Achariar. 7-15 A I R Artist: Gotuvadyam. 7-50 N. G. Sitaraman. 8-45 Finlandia: Feature in Eng. 9-45 Geraldo and his Orchestra. 9-55 Jean Dunderdale: Mezzo Soprano. 10 Light symphony Orchestra. 10-15 Randolph Lock: Piano) novelties.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 9-30 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-30 Shrim. S. Janaki Ammal.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 Sistu Gowripati Sastri: Veena. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 Vaiady Krishna Iyer. 7 Can we have music without mathematics? Talk. 7-15 Learn to sing. 7-50 The Trichy Radio Nataka Sala: Presents Amaravati, a musical play. 8-45 Sistu Gowripati Sastri: Veena. 9-45 T. P. Ramakrishnan.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17 40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17 20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	21 00	6 15

Broach Cotton 100 Points Below New York When Options Expire

HESITANT FEELING ON NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Foreign And Domestic Liquidation

BOMBAY, March 18.

In last December when bullish enthusiasm was carried to its height broach A.M. delivery contract was about 180 points above New York cotton prices while to-day when the yearly options expire, it is 100 points below New York. This state of disparity needs early investigation as it does serious economic damage to Indian cotton growers.

Bombay: March 19.

On Monday the New York cotton market was hesitant pending further developments abroad, while the Chicago grains were subjected to liquidating pressure on week-end political developments and after quietening down prices recovered partially on reports of dust-storms in the South-west and official forecast for continued dry weather over wheat areas.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened barely steady and responded to the sharp decline in Liverpool, the easiness of Bombay and nervousness in Europe. Heavy foreign and domestic liquidation especially Bombay and moderate hedging met spot house buying of July and trade and New Orleans support. The market then quietened but recovered partially on price-fixing, local covering and rally in wheat.

At the opening May delivery was quoted 7 points down at 10.45 and further declined 5 points and touched 10.40 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and May recovered to 10.48 which was the highest level reached at noon. Thereafter the market was quietly steady and closed at a net decline of 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 10.72c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 10.27c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 25 points with May 7.36. Prices touched the limit of decline with sellers predominating and sentiment was bearish as a result of European diplomatic activities, which, some suggest, might lead to peace moves and although the market generally considered peace unlikely, nevertheless atmosphere was cautious and settled. Business was at a deadlock in the absence of buyers. The market was dominated by fears of peace offensive. All rates were nominal and the market closed at a decline of 25 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 22 points at 7.46d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was considerable selling in Egyptian cotton. Uppers futures declined 44 to 42 points and Giza futures lost 46 to 49 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was quiet with scattered selling. Sakels futures declined 10 to 16 pts. and Ashmouni futures closed 25 to 28 points lower

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 10.48—04 (12-32 p.m.); Lowest 10.40—12 (10-8 a.m.)

Liverpool May Highest 7.37—24; Lowest 7.36—25.

Messrs. Dovkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Market meeting better trade demand would cover shorts any further setback."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Foreign selling taken by domestic mills.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from the New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

Domestic distribution American through February largest since 1928/29. Stock end February 15012, of which one-third free. Sales unfinished goods off sharply. Business lower. Commodities steady.

EASTER HOLIDAYS IN COTTON

Friday, 22nd March—Liverpool and New York markets closed.

Saturday, 23rd March—Liverpool and New York markets closed.

Monday, 25th March—Liverpool market closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW CONTRACTS.

New York: March 18.

May	10.61—06
July	10.41—02
October	9.65—05
December	9.51—05
March	9.35—04

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: March 18.

May	10.47—05
July	10.27—02
October	9.65—05
December	9.51—05
Middling Spot (nominal)	10.72—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York: March 18.

May	10.57—06
July	10.35—04
October	9.68—07
Middling Spot	10.27—06

11 a.m. Rates. Noon Call.

May	10.43	10.45
July	10.23	10.25

N. YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York: March 18.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	34,000 bales
Day's export to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's export to the Continent	13,000 bales
Day's export to China and Japan	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool: March 18.

March	7.31—25
April	7.32—25
May	7.36—25
June	7.39—25
July	7.42—25
August	7.39—25
September	7.30—25
October	7.23—25
November	7.19—25
December	7.17—25
January	7.15—25
February	7.12—25
March	7.10—25
Middling Spot	7.46—23

10-45 a.m. QUOTATIONS

May	7.35
October	7.23

REMOVING DISABILITIES OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Richer Classes Should Bear Fair Burden Of Taxation

LAHORE, March 18.

The policy of the present Government in the Punjab was outlined by the Hon. Choudhri Sir Chhoturam, Development Minister, addressing the annual general meeting of the Punjab Merchants Association this evening. The present Government, he said, was seeking to remove as far as possible the evil effects of the disabilities under which the backward classes had suffered in the past, without neglecting the just interests of the advanced classes.

Referring to the taxation policy of the Government, Sir Chhoturam said the time had arrived when the richer section of the community residing mostly in towns should come forward willingly to bear a fair share of the burden of taxes which were necessary.

He said that urban classes could in fairness be called upon to bear the burden of most of the fresh taxes to the extent of Rs. six crores during the next few years. —A. P.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21-15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only)

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: March 19.

The yearly options will expire to-day at 5 p.m. on Broach A/M delivery. After recent heavy long liquidation, the local market was fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry.

In sympathy with a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 246 for Broach A/M delivery, but the market opened steady and improved to Rs. 249 on fairly active covering. Later on there was scattered realising and prices declined to Rs. 247/12. Broach J/A opened at Rs. 256/12 and after improving to Rs. 259/4 declined to Rs. 258. The market was quietly steady.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 pts and with scattered selling Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 246/8 and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 257. Later on Liverpool was unchanged and with increased selling Broach A/M and J/A contracts were quoted at Rs. 245 and at Rs. 255 respectively. Later on Liverpool was 21 points down and with increased selling Broach A/M declined to Rs. 240. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 240/12
F G M G Broach July/August	Rs. 251/4
Fine M G Oomra March	Rs. 216/4
Fine M G Oomra May	Rs. 218/8
Fine M G Oomra July	Rs. 223/8
F G M G Bengal March	Rs. 187/4
F G M G Bengal May	Rs. 185/12
F G M G Bengal July/August	Rs. 187/12

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria: March 18.

SAKELS.	ASHMOUNI.	GIZA.
Mar.	18.82—10	Apr. 17.73—25 Mar. 17.69—32
May	19.22—16	Jun 18.05—28 May 18.29+30

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach—

A/M below Liverpool May 171 penny pts.
J/A below Liverpool July 154 penny pts
A/M below New York May 97 cent points.
J/A below New York July 38 cent points.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: March 18.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M	244 1/2	242 1/2	243 3/4
Broach J/A	254 1/4	252 1/2	253 3/4
Oomra Mar.	218	217	218
Oomra May	222 1/4	221	222 1/4
Oomra July	227	225 1/2	226 3/4
Bengal Mar.	191	188	190 3/4
Bengal May	189 1/4	188	189 1/4
Bengal July	191	189	189 3/4

NIGHT SESSION—

Opening Highest Lowest Closing Rs.

Broach A/M	244	246 3/4	244 245 1/2
Broach J/A			Rs. 255 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London: March 18.

Rozario Santa Fe 24/6 March quoted.
Barletta Russo 24/6 March quoted
South Australian shipment F.O.B. parcels 25/9 March quoted.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 19.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 97/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101/10
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 98/8
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes 93/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 103/12
5 per cent 1950/70 Loan 108
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 105/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 114/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Bond 101/10
3 per cent 1963/66 Loan 93/4

TAX-FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111/14
4 per cent 1955/65 Mysore 110-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120-8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B. P. T. 1947 105/12
4 per cent M. Deb. 1947 104/14
5 per cent M. Deb. 1959 114/12
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954 121/12
6 per cent K. P. T 1956 120/12

Tone:—Easier.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: March 19.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 19th September

LONDON:—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 19th September
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 19th Sept.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 one month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 4 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 333
Bank's buying T T 329
Bank's buying D D 328

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T 1300
Bank's buying T T 1340

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 83 5/8
Bank's buying T T 82 5/8
Bank's selling 60 days 81 5/8

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 54 5/8

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 83 5/8

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 24 7/8

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATE:—

Hongkong/London 1/2 29/32 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/4 1/4 19th inst.
Java/London 7.47/55 19th inst.
New York/London 3.77 3/4 18th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 18th inst.
London/Paris 176 1/2—3/4 18th inst.
London/Italy 73 25 18th inst.
London/Belgium 23 60/75 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.85/95 18th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 18th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.53/58 18th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 31/32 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Dull.
Gold £8/8/0 16th inst
Gold £8/8/0 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 15/16 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 13/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 15/16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 13/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 18th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London: March 18.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—

3 per cent	82
3 1/2 per cent	95
3 1/2 per cent 1954/69	103
4 per cent 1948/53	108
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	107
3 per cent 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loans	98 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	111 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	51/10½

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay: March 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 94; 4 per cent 1960-70 108/2; 5 per cent 1945/55 112

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 99; Bank of Hindusthan 21/8; Bank of India 137/8; Central Bank 36/3; Imperial Bank F P 1520; Imperial Bank P P 373/2; Indian Overseas Bank 66; Reserve Bank 109; Union Bank 5/12

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 440; Ambica 270; Arun 2175; Arvind 1350; Asok 215; Bharatkhand Textiles 2200; Bombay Dyeing 942/8; Buckingham and Carnatics 214; Calico 740; Central India 281/4; Century 281/14; Colaba 151/14; Elgin 155/10; Gokak 193/12; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 38/12; Jubilee 256/14; Khatau Makanji 113/2; Kohinoor 355/10; Laxmi Cotton 513/12; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 104/6; Morarji 185; Mysore 106/14; Nandlal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 342/8; Raipur 700; Rajnagar 148/12; Sajjan 77/8; Sassoon and Alliance 78; Sholapur 3600; Simplex 106/4; Swadeshi 253/12; Vishnu 1395; Podar Mills 180

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley ord X-D 1517/8; Tata Hydro ord 158/12; Tata Power ord 1360

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 151/4; Ajmer Electrics 10/9; Amalgamated 10/8; Bombay Suburban 162/8; Bombay Tram 131/4; Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electrics 162/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 475; Associated Cements 120; Belapur 215; Bombay Burma New 200/10; Bombay Burma Old 618/12; Bombay Steam 280; Bombay Telephone 90/12; Br B Petrol 4/11; Burma Corporation 6/6; Dalmia Cement 9/3; Indian Bleaching 112/8; Industrial Investment Trust 45; Indian Radio ord 465; Indian Radio Defd 477/8; Indian Copper 2/4; Indian Iron 35/6 Mysore Sugar 43; Port Canning 75; Premier Construction 85/4; Rohtas Industries 21; Scindia Steam 18/2; Shivrajpur 38/4; Steel Corporation of Bengal 19/8; Tata Oil 49/8; Tata Steel Ordy 380; Tata Steel Defd 2012/8

JUTES

Birla Jute 21/4; Howrah 54/8; Hukumchand 7/2; Kamarhatty 505; Kankanarrah 410; Lawrence 415; Reliance 60

DEFAULTERS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

The Secretary, the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, has issued the following for general information:—

The following two members having been adjudicated insolvents have been declared defaulters on the Stock Exchange:—

Mr. Dayalal Motichand Vora and Mr. Satyanarayan Bhuramal.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: March 18.

T T London on—

New York 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2; Paris 175 1/2 to 176 3/4; Madrid 38 70; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Amsterdam 7.53/7.58; Brussels 23.60/23.75; Milan 73.25; Berne 17.85/17.95; Copenhagen 19.25; Stockholm 16.85/16.95, Oslo 17 65/17.75.

Scattered Covering In Shares

STEELS AND BOMBAY BURMAS IMPROVE

Cotton Mill Shares Steady

Bombay: March 19.

Now there being only one day with one hour session before holidays, the local Share Bazar opened quietly steady and improved on pre-holiday covering. There was utter absence of any new business and the improvement was maintained.

There were some rumours of three mills resuming work which induced short covering in cotton mill shares and prices registered mild improvement.

The narrow working is mainly due to approaching holidays and in these days of political developments in Europe, there was no inclination to increase operations. Most of the trading was mostly of inter-Bazar jobbing nature and the small ups and downs do not indicate the tendency of the market. The market is moving in a zigzag course and both sections prefer to await further developments.

The Wall-Street was still peace conscious Traders were mostly holding off pending more light on Hitler-Mussolini talk with the market dull with prices mostly showing minor fractional changes either way. Aircrafts came under pressure while steels were narrow with the decline in output exceeding expectations. At the same time business news was uninspiring with indications of some loss of confidence in near-term outlook. The market closed irregular. U. S. Steel activity declined from 64.7 to 62.4 per cent. U. S. Steel shares declined 3/8 at 53 3/4. Anaconda Coppers also declined 3/8 at 27 1/8 and General Motors closed unchanged at 53 dollars.

After the Easter holidays the market will be called upon to be under the influence of month-end evening up and transfers. Narrow Budley differences which ruled at the last settlement were mostly responsible for steadiness. But now with open business greatly reduced differences will be again narrow.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened unchanged at Rs. 1985 and improved to Rs. 2022/8 which proved to be the highest level. At this level the rise was checked with scattered selling and finally Defds closed at Rs. 2015. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 376 and after improving to Rs. 379 declined to Rs. 378 and improved to Rs. 381 and finally closed at Rs. 380.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 942 and improved to Rs. 945. Century Mill shares closed at Rs. 282 and Central India Shares were also placed at Rs. 282. Kohinoors closed at Rs. 355/8 and New Greats were done at Rs. 343. Simplex Mill shares were steady at Rs. 106 1/2.

Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 119/8 and closed at Rs. 120. Andhra X-D were placed at Rs. 1517 and Trams were steady at Rs. 131/4.

Bellapur shares were steady at Rs. 215 and Bombay Steams changed hands at Rs. 290. Bombay Burmas were very steady with improved buying and prices after opening at Rs. 607 advanced to Rs. 620.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay: March 19.

Bombay Dyeing (930) 942 940 943 945
Century (279) 282 283 282
Central India (277) 280 283 282
Kohinoor (392) 355 356 355 351 355 356/8
New Great (337) 342 346 344 343
Simplex (104/8) 104/8 106/8
Swadeshi (250) 251 254
Associated Cement (119/8) 119/8 120/4 120/8 120
Andhra (1547/8) 1517
Tram Ordinary (131) 131/4
Tata Hydro (158/8) 158/8 159
Tata Power (1360) 1360 1362
Tata Steel Defd (1985) 1995 2010 2002 2020 2017 2022 2002 2015
Tata Steel Ordinary (375) 376 379 378 381 378 380
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (144) 144
Bellapur (214) 215 214 215
Bombay Steam (290) 290
Bombay Burma (605) 607 615 618 615 619 620

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay March 19.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	...	305 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	...	945 0
100	CENTURY		282 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA		282 8
100	COLABA		152 0
100	Cooria		120 0
250	David		40 0
250	Dawn		390 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.		0 7 8
100	FINLAY		163 0
100	GOKAK		194 0
1000	Hindustan		1880 0
100	Indore		39 4
100	Khatau		113 8
100	KOHINOOR X.D.		356 8
250	Laxmi		525 0
250	Madras United		25 0
100	MORARJI		189 0
250	Model		70 8
50	MYSORE		107 0
200	NEW GREAT		343 0
100	Oosmanshai		55 0
100	Phoenix		280 0
25	SASSOON SILK		78 0
1000	Sholapur		1600 0
50	SIMPLEX		106 8
100	SWADESHI		254 0
100	SWAN		150 0
500	Vishnu		1300 0
1000	Western		900 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	X.D	99 0
25-50	Central		36 3
500	Imperial		1520 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.		373 12
50-100	India		137 8
100	Reserve Bank		109 0
5	Union		5 12

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED		120 0

INSURANCE

100	Empire		630 0
15-100	Jupiter		10 6
20	Mercantile		49 0
15-75	New India		38 8
200	Oriental		4350 0
10-50	Vulcan		7 1

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmed. Old		151 144
1000	ANDHRA VELLEY X.D.		1517 8
10	Ajmer		10 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM		131 0
100	Bombay Suburban		162 8
10	Broach		11 2
100	Karachi		190 0
100	Poona		185 0
100	Surat		162 8
100	TATA HYDRO X.D.		159 0
1000	TATA POWERS		1362 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij		955 0
100	C. Province		98 0
100	Dh. Baramati		96 0
100	Gujarat		95 0
100	Mandra Bhon		94 0
100	Pachora Jamner		72 8
100	Sara Serajganj		98 4
500	Tapti Valley		757 8

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation X.D.		6 7
2sh.	Indian Copper		2 4
10	Indian Iron and Steel		35 6
15	SHIVRAJPUR		38 8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.		2015 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.		380 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK		475 0
10	Air Services		5 0
50	BELLAPUR SUGAR		214 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.		621 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM		290 0
125	B. BURMA		620 0
50	B. BURMA CONT.		200 10
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol		4 11
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE		91 0
100	IND. BLEACHING		113 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust		45 0
100	Ind. Radio Def.		457 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.		465 0
100	Port Canning		75 0
30	PREMIER CON.		85 8
15	Scindia		18 2
25	Tata Oil Mill		49 8
100	Western I. Match		137 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley		1430 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam		283 12
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)		75 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)		567 8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st		108 0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd		104 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro		142 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power		1508 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.		203 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd		144 0
7	p.c. Vishnu		680 0

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley		100 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley		103 10
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone		50 4
7	p.c. Sholapur		75 0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro		103 8

(Capital letters indicate shares on Award list.)

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: March 19.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 1/2 to 176 3/8. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 3.76 5/8 at New York.

London Spot Silver prices declined 1/8d at 20 13/16d and forward quotation was lowered 1/8d at 20 13/16d. Speculators sold and there was little Indian buying. Business was small and the market closed steady. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4d. London Bombay spot and forward parity was Rs. 55/9/6 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 27/9. The local market was fairly firm in sympathy with improvement in cotton and silver advanced to Rs. 57, but later on there was renewed liquidation and prices reacted to Rs. 56/11. Gold was quietly steady. Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 42 8 0	56 10 0
Fagan	Rs. 42 9 0	56

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 1st April 1940, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Appointment of Mayor for the year 1940-41.
2. (a) Letter from Mr. M. M. Killedar—Resigning his seat on the Standing Committee; and (b) election of a member on the Committee.
3. (a) and (b) Letters from (a) Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar, and (b) Mr. Umadutt S. Nemani —Resigning their seats on the Standing Committee; and (c) election of two Members on the Committee.
4. (a) and (b) Letters from (a) Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi; and (b) Mr. M. V. Godbole—Resigning their seats on the Improvements Committee; and (c) election of two Members on the Committee
5. (a) and (b) Letters from (a) Mr. M. V. Donde; and (b) Mr. K. M. Bhujpuria—Resigning their seats as Councillor-Members of the Schools Committee, etc.; and (c) election of two Councillor-Members on the Committee.
6. (a) to (f) Letters from (a) Mr. A. L. Curtay; (b) Mr. D. V. Pradhan; (c) Mr. K. H. Goregaoker; (d) Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi, (e) Mr. Naushir C. Bharucha; and (f) Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee—Resigning their seats on the Works Committee; and (g) Election of six members on the Committee.
7. (a) to (f) Letters from (a) Dr. D. N. Saher; (b) Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji; (c) Dr. B. H. Rajadhyaksha; (d) Dr. Homi F. Pavri; (e) Mr. M. M Killedar; and (f) Mr. R. K. Tatnis—Resigning their seats on the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee; and (g) election of six members on the Committee.
8. (a) to (g) Letters from (a) Mr. Ali A. Baigmahomed; (b) Mr. F. A. Munshi; (c) Mr. M. O. E. Patel; (d) Mr. M. E. Serang; (e) Mr. M. U. Rajab; (f) Mr. M. S. Manyar; and (g) Mr. Suleman M. A. Darvesh—Resigning their seats on the Markets and Gardens Committee; and (h) election of seven members on the Committee
9. (a) to (f) Letters from (a) Mr. A. P. Sabavala; (b) Mr. M. N. Talpade; (c) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; (d) Mr. M. V. Donde; (e) Prof. Sohrab R. Davar; and (f) Dr. Sorab P. Mehta—Resigning their seats on the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, and (g) election of six members on the Committee.
10. (a) to (g) Letters from (a) Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar; (b) Mr. Y. G. Pandit; (c) Mr. Fateh Mahomed Haji Ramzan; (d) Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh; (e) Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji; (f) Mr. R. F. Munshi; and (g) Mr. W. R. G. Smith, C.I.E.—Resigning their seats on the Tramways and Telephone Committee; and (h) election of seven members on the Committee.
11. Interpellations.
12. Letter from Mr. Burjor J. Shroff—Regarding a suggestion for imparting moral instruction in Municipal Schools.
13-18. Letters from the authorities of the (13) Bombay Presidency Women's Council Rescue Home; (14) Nair Hospital Dental College; (15) Bombay Branch of the Baby and Health Week Association; (16) Mahila Sangh; (17) Maharashtra Mitra Mandal; and (18) Mahila Kala Mandir—Forwarding copies of the Annual Reports, etc., of their respective institutions.
19. Letter from the Honorary Secretary Bombay Municipal Officials' Association—Regarding the transfer of Revenue Audit Section from the Municipal Chief Auditor's to the Chief Accountant's Department.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

20. Recommending additional grant for the payment of overtime allowance to certain staff in connection with the work during the Municipal General Elections.
21. Regarding fixing of securities in the case of the Inspectorial staff of the Town Duty Department.
22. Forwarding the Text Audit Officer's Report on the working of the Estate Agent's Department from September 1937 to June 1939.
23. Regarding the filling in of certain low-lying lands in F and G Wards.
24. Resolution of the Improvements Committee—Regarding an application for the extension of the period of commutation of ground rent in respect of a plot at Kolbhatwadi Estate.

Resolutons of the Special Committees—

25. Regarding a scheme for the clearance of the slum area at the junction of Tadwadi and Sonapur Lane.
26. Regarding filling in of the post of the Mechanical Engineer.
27. Regarding the Alternate Message Rate System of Telephone charges for Residential lines.

Schools Committee's letters—

28. Regarding a proposal to modify the terms of the Donation in respect of the Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Training Institute for women.
29. Reporting on the question of the retention of a certain teacher in Municipal service.
30. Forwarding a quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.
31. Regarding the service put in by two peons of the Schools Committee's Department after they had attained the age of 55 years.
32. Reporting on the question of entrusting the printing work of the Schools Committee to the Municipal Printing Press.

Letters from the Commissioner—

33. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the 4th quarter of 1939.
34. Forwarding the Monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
35. Regarding the lease of a plot at Sydenham Road Estate
36-37. Letters from (36) Mr M. M. Killedar; and (37) Prof Sohrab Davar—Resigning their seats on the Standing Committee.
38. Letter from Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji—Resigning her seat on the Schools Committee.
39. Letter from Mr. E. I. Dewjee—Intimating that Mr N. S Kajrolkar will not be able to attend Meetings of the Corporation on account of illness.
40. Letter from Mr. S. S. Miraikar—Applying for leave of absence from the Meetings of the Corporation

Communications from the Municipal Secretary—

41. Requesting the Corporation to appoint their representative on the Managing Board of the Maharashtra Mitra Mandal in place of Mr. M. V. Donde, resigned.
42. Submitting a statement of references pending before the Committees of the Corporation
43. Submitting a list of Resolutions calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.
44. Submitting a statement of Interpellations remaining unreplied to by the Commissioner.
45. Submitting a return of attendance of Councillors at Meetings of the Corporation, of the Standing Committee, of the Improvements Committee and of other Committees and Sub-Committees, etc., during the year ending 31st March 1940.
46. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
47. Schools Committee's letters —Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

48. From Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar —For installing a clock on the Municipal Head Office building.
49. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—Regarding the appointment of Municipal peons to clerical posts.
50-59. From Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar—For (50) improving the condition of street-gullies, parks, roads, etc., in the north of the City specially in the mill area; (51) requiring the hotel-keepers to keep their cooking utensils clean; (52) having periodical medical inspection of servants employed in public restaurants and hair cutting saloons; (53) opening more maternity homes in the mill area; (54) having a Municipal Flag; (55) relaxing the condition of obtaining a particular percentage of marks in the case of the appointment of teachers of the Scheduled Classes; (56) doing away with the difference in the salaries of the male and female workers of the Municipality; (57) distributing doles among the poorer classes of mill strikers; (58) opening Municipal bakeries in the City; and (59) permitting Councillors to give notices of motions in their own vernaculars, etc.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor.
S. N. DAMLE,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 19th March 1940.

LAST & FINAL SHOW.
BEST TAMIL TALKIE
'Baktha-Chetha'
At BROADWAY—Dadar
On THURSDAY, 21st March 1940 at 10-30 A M.
Advance Booking at South Indian Concerns, Ltd., Matunga.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE at CARMICHAEL ROAD, OFF PEDDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dayabhai Chagganlal Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1213 of 1939 (Dayabhai Chagganlal & or. v/s Bai Velabai widow of Vallabhdas Gokuldas Dossa). Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY 26th March, 1940 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of pension and Tax land (cess now redeemed) together with buildings, standing thereon, situate near Carmichael Road, containing by admeasurement about 551 square yards and bounded on the East, West and South by the property belonging to Framroze Ardeshir Vakil; on the North by the property, belonging to the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and bearing D Ward No. 3456 (2) and Street Nos. 11B and 43C, Altamount Road and Peddar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., No. 14, Hamam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PHOPHALWADY, BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs Dharamsi Dinkarrau and Nandlal Attorneys for Messrs Sarupchand Lallubhai and Sriatilal Talaksey the Transferees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Shamabai widow of Kedarnath Ramshahey alias Ramlal, Ramnath alias Babulal Kedarnath and Kedarnath Makhanlal, under the Mortgage dated 22nd February 1929, Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge dated 11th April 1931 and the Assignment of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 25th day of January, 1937, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property this day Wednesday, the 20th March, 1940, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Freehold land with the buildings situate at Phophalwady, Bhuleshwar, admeasuring 230 Sq. Yards or thereabouts and registered under New Nos. 1919 and 1933, New Survey No 560 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1/2370 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the North by the temple of Shri Kashi Vishweshwar, on the South by the said Phophalwady lane on the East by the property of Marwadi Shrikrishnadas Balkrishnadas and on the West by the properties of Parmanand Tribhowandas and others and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 5242-5243 and present Street No. 16.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Dharamsi Dinkarrau and Nandlal, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

BANDRA TALKIES
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
From March 20th to 22nd.
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
KHURSHID NAZIR
in "KON-KISIKA"
March 21st At 10-30 a.m.
William Powell—Myrna Loy
in
After the Thin Man
March 22nd At 10-30 a.m.
Sardar Akhtar—Bakre
in FAREBI DUNYA
March 23nd. At 10-30 a.m.
Greta Garbo—Robert Taylor
in CAMILLE
March 24th. At 10-30 a.m.
Rudyard Kiplings
"CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS"
March 25th. At 10-30 a.m.
Kiddies Show
LAUREL AND HARDY
COMEDIES.

SPECIAL 3 MORNING SHOWS at 10 a. m.
On Thursday, & Saturday
New Theatres' 1939's BEST HIT
"JIBAN MARAN"
MINERVA
DUSHMAN AN BENGALI
with three social songs by Poet RABINDRANATH TAGORE
Starring: Saigal, Leela Desai, Amar Mullic at
MINERVA
Talkies.... Lamington Road.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Small Rally In Local Markets

EASY TONE ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, MARCH 19

THE NEW YORK MARKET CONTINUED TO BE DEPRESSED BY DISCOURAGING OVERSEAS CABLES. THE SHARP FALL IN LIVERPOOL WAS PARTICULARLY DISTURBING FACTOR

IN THE LOCAL COTTON MARKET PRICES RECOVERED AS SUBSEQUENT FOREIGN ADVICES WERE SOMEWHAT HIGHER.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE WAS RATHER EASY. SECURITIES WERE SOMEWHAT NEGLECTED. SILVER REMAINED UNCHANGED.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1940

New York, March 19

Previous closing	10.47
To-day's opening	10.41
Difference	—06
To day's closing	10.48
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 246
Broach July/August	Rs 256

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1940

Liverpool, March 19

Previous closing	7.36
To-day's opening	7.39
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	7.25
Difference	—11

N. Y COTTON MARKET

New York, March 19

The trading in May began at 10.41 i.e. six points lower than the last closing.

Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and increased liquidation with outside selling but later some improvement occurred on scattered trade support with May rallying to 10.44. The renewed speculative buying pushed the price up to 10.49.

BOMBAY COTTON

Night Session.

Bombay, March 19

After opening at Rs. 253, Broach July/August dropped a little to Rs 252 and then improved to Rs. 256-8 with some improvement in foreign futures. The market closed with J/A at Rs. 256-4 and A/May at Rs. 246.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 19

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

May	(10.45/42) 10.41/41
July	(10.23/23) 10.21/21
October	(9.61/60) 9.60/59

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, March 19

American March	(7.31) 7.11
American May	(7.36) 7.17
Giza March	(9.92) 9.85
Giza May	(10.03) 9.95

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, March 19

SEEDS

Casterseeds March April) (£20 1/8 quoted) £20 1/8 quoted

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta March April (£17 7/8 quoted) £18 quoted

Linseed La Plata March April (£16 quoted) £16 quoted

Groundnuts Coromandel March April (£15 1/4 quoted) £15 1/8 quoted

JUTES

Dundee March (£50) £50

Lightning March (£47) £47

RUBBER

Spot (11 1/4d value) 11 3/16d value

Forward May (11 1/4d paid and value) 11 3/16d paid and value

METALS

Tin (£248 buyers; £248 1/2 sellers. Easy) £247 3/4 buyers; £248 sellers. Irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62

Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (111 sh.) 111 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 19

Previous closing	3.76 5/8
To-day's opening	3.75 3/4

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 19

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T T LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 19

Previous closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's opening	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, March 19

The following cable regarding London Silver Market was received here to-day:

India bought. Business small. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 19

Spot (20 13/16d) 20 13/16d

Forward (20 13/16d) 20 13/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, March 19

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 19

London Exchange quotations for sterling dollar at 4.02-50 to 4.03-50 which is officially fixed rate

Franc was officially fixed at 175.50 to 176.75

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1.6 16

Paris on Bombay (13.24 5/8) 13.24 5/8

New York on Bombay (30.24) 30.26

London on Milan (75.25) 75.75

London on Shanghai (0-4 to 0-4 1/4) 0-4 to 0-4 1/4

London on Kobe (1-3 1/16 to 1-3 5/32) 1-2 7/8 to 1-2 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, March 19

Wheat May	5 15 6
Wheat September	4 1
Linseed May	6 13 3
Linseed September	7 3 6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations.

Bombay, March 19

Silver Ready	56 10 0
Silver Fagan	56 10 0
Silver Chaitra	56 14 0
Gold Ready	42 7 0
Gold Fagan	42 8 0
Gold Chaitra	42 9 6
Sovereigns	27 0 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 19

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 52 5/8) dol 52 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 1/4) dol 27 3/8

U S Steel Common (dol 53 5/8) dol 54 3/8

U S Steel Preference (quoted) unquoted.

3½ P.C STERLING LOAN

London, March 19

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed steady at £95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN LOANS

London March 19

3 per cent Indian Stock (159) £98 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96) £95

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 £114 1/2

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948/53 (£108) £108

5 per cent Indian Stock 1942/47 (£107) £107 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1954/58 (£103) £102 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£106 1/4) £106

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£72 1/4) £72 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£97 5/8) £97 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 7/8) £101 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 5/8) £98 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£109) £108 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-0) 11-9

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (51-7 1/2) 51-7 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 2 7/8) dol 3

Electric Music Industry (8-10 1/2) 8-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (21-10 1/2) 21-7 1/2

Imperial Chemicals (31-1 1/2) 31-1 1/2

Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-4 1/2) 65-4 1/2

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1939 (£47) £46 1/4

Dunlop Rubber (33-0) 33-0

Unilever Ordinary (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2

Ford Motors (16-6) 16-6

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£61) £61 1/4

British America Tobacco Ordinary (101-3) 100-7 1/2

Carreas 'A' (£5 7/8) £5 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (118-9) 118-9

P and O Def (21-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2

Distillers (66-6) 66-9

Bredfords Dye (6-0) 6

British Celanese (8-3) 8-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (36-6) 35-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (36-0) 36-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (5-9) 5-6

Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-0 ex div.) 18-7 1/2

Inter Nickel (dol 46) dol 45 5/8

Indian Iron (51-10 1/2) 51-6

TEA SHARES

Assam (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2

Donaro Tea (32-6) 31-3

Empire of India (24-0) 23-9

JUTES

Barnagore (£9 1/4) 9 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-0) 24-0

Gula Kelampong (20-7 1/2) 20-3

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-6) 33-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (28-9) 27-6

Burma Corporation (9-6) 9-3

Rio Tintos (£14 1/4) £14 1/4

East Rand Properties (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2

Rand Mines (£7 3/8) £7 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£13 3/4) £13 5/8

Associated Portland Cement (50-3 Ex Div) 50-3

Trinidad Leaseholds (73-9) 73-9

Sub Nigel (£9 1/2) £9 3/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 26-10 1/2

Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-3) 26-3

Anglo India (51-10 1/2) 52-6

Burma Oil (70-7 1/2) 71-10 1/2

Mexican Eagle (6-4 1/2) 6-3

Shell Transport (78-1 1/2) 78-9

Royal Dutch (£32 1/2) £32 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£46 1/4) £46 1/4

London Midland Ordinary (£21) £21

London North Eastern Def (£3 1/4) £3 1/4 not quoted

London Southern Def (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

London Transport 5 per cent (£115 1/2) £116 1/2

London Transport 'C' (£44) £44

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(IN 1,000'S)

New York, March 15

	Season to-date	This Season week	Last Season to-date
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11,966	198	8,187
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	6,086	132	4,670
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,234	160	2,811
Of which to Japan	711	10	703
Of which to China	347	3	87
Of which to Great Britain	1,672	75	397
Of which to Germany	30	—	375
Stock at U S Ports	—	2,905	—
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	2,700	—
World's visible supply	—	—	—
Of which American cotton	—	—	—
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	7,350
Receipt at U. S. Ports	6,725	127	3,488

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (IN 1,000'S)

Total forwarded	1,902	56	1,553
East Indian forwarded	220	6	248

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd and the Tata Power Company Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

11th week (ended March 18th)

1938	11,303,100
1939	13,874,100
1940	7,673,500

Total for 11 weeks (1st Jan. to date)

1938	153,907,400
1939	149,819,400
1940	151,755,500

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: March 19

Yarn No.	April	June	August
6 1/2s.	134	135	139
10 1/2s.	158	160	162
20 1/2s.	211	214	217
40s.	254	256	259

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: March 19.

Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 57
Copper Sheets	Rs. 72

Tone:—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay. March 19.

	Rs.as.ps.
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	47 12 0
Highest	48 0 0
Lowest	47 10 0
Closing	47 14 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	37 12 0
Highest	37 15 0
Lowest	37 11 6
Closing	37 14 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	25 13 0
Highest	25 13 0
Lowest	25 11 0
Closing	25 13 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: March 19.

Bengal Fine	197/98
Bengal F. G.	192/94
C. P. 1	230/45
C. P. 2	226/27
Berar	221/23
Khandesh	215/18
Jalna/Sailu	216/18
Ahmednagar	216/18
Broach	243/48
Punjab 4 F.	258/64
Punjab 289 F.	296/301
Sindh N. T.	276/84

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1939/40	1938/39
Receipts to date 18-3-40	6758000	3499000
Receipts yesterday 18-3 40	34000	7000
Export to date 18-3-40	5254000	2834000
Stock at ports 15-3-40	2908000	2420000
Stock at interior towns do.	2700000	3009000
Stock at Liverpool 15-3-40	.....	955000
Visible supply 15-3 40	.....	6472000
Quantity in sight 15-3 40	11966000	8187000
Quantity out of sight 15-3-40	.....	7359000

PEPPER & GINGER PRICES

Bombay: March 19.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Allepey per candy	87 0 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy	87 0 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy	90 0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per candy	not quoted
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	15 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	18 0 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt	15 4 0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt	15 12 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: March 19.

	Extra Spr-fine.	Sup. Fine.	F.G. Good
M G Bengal U P	197	195	192 189
M G Punjab	197	195	192 189
M G Rajputana	205	203	200 197
M G Oomra No. 3	226	226	223 220
M G C. P. No. 1	242	240	237 234
M G C. P. N. 2	232	230	227 224
M G Broach No. 2	253	251	249 246
M G Punjab/American			
M G Surat	288	286	283 280
M G Rajpipla	283	281	278 275
M G Navsari	298	296	293 290

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, March 19

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	2 days, This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	101	49,242 36,320
Central India	1,195	85,081 194,382
Barsi and Nagar	51	106,071 58,155
Hyderabad Gaorani	180	42,066 4,152
Berar	777	274,023 138,489
Central Provinces	190	68,405 31,940
Total Oomras	2,494	624,890 461,445
Dholera	716	85,214 139,725
N W Provinces		23,470 3,155
Rajputana		26,325 48,930
Sind Punjab	261	300,019 278,700
Broach	2,700	256,765 206,686
Coompta and Dharwar	67	16,365 15,981
Westerns Northerns	131	17,986 21,344
Cocoanada	32	82 84
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,309 2,544
America		65,380 2,970
Egyptian, African and Sudan		203,090 191,111
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		2,648 7
Total	6,402	1,580,543 1,389,233
Arrived by road to 14th March 1940		204,388

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 14th March

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Total	3,993	667,365	780,262

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 19

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Muroran Maru of 3251 reg tons, Captain D Isito arrived from Byrouth with general cargo.

B S N Company's Norwegian s s Henrik of 761 reg tons, Captain J Sorlie arrived from Bedi Bunder with general cargo.

SAILED

Eastern S N Company's Norwegian s s Marly, Captain G L Johansen sailed for Tuticorin with general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 19-3-40.

Italian s s Conte Verde

Italian s s Iris

Norwegian s s Hoegh Silvercloud.

EXPORTS

500 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd; 104 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley Ltd; 70 bales raw wool The Anglo-Thai Corpin Ltd; 26 bales ctn pcegoods E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 15 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 120 bags gum D Mavji and Co; 29 bales ctn pcegoods Mankeji and Co; 1341 bags gr nut oil cake exp Ralli Bros Ltd; 159 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 10 cases bristles W H Brady and Co Ltd; 20 cases bristles The Punjab National Bank Ltd; 667 bags gr nut oil cake exp P Surchand; 604 bags linseed oil cake flat P Surchand; 14 cases sandlewood oil Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 1360 bags linseed cake flat M Bhuta and Co; 1335 bags gr nut oil cake exp Indo Flomm. Corp; 100 bales cotton rags C Sarabhai and Co; 503 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co; 1025 drums raw cotton Ralli Bros Ltd; 570 drums raw cotton Volkart Bros; 55 drums raw cotton The Patel Ctn Co Ltd; 199 drums raw cotton A Clayton and Co; 55 drums raw cotton Viram Ladha and Co; 15 drums wool raw H P Dossa; 32 drums wool raw The Bombay Co Ltd; 12 drums wool raw H A Panjia; 1350 bags linseed oil cake exp H Bhuta and Co; 310 bags gr nuts with shell K M Nathoo; 308 bags mustardseed K M Nathoo; 924 bags mustardseed B Tananappanoor; 200 bags gum E Mavji and Co; 137 bags fleaseed husk D Abraham and Sons; 62 bags fennel seed N Muljee and Co; 20 bales ctn grey yarn R Shantilal and Co; 96 bales ctn g m twist Bombay Import and Export Agency; 30 bales ctn grey twist P K Ashar and Co; 216 bales ctn grey yarn E Noordin and Co; 50 bales ctn grey yarn K Virji and Co; 603 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co.

IMPORTS

167 bags glass jars; 226 cases whisky; 685 cases wine; 194 cases toilet soap; 114 bags water softening materials; 74 bales strawboards; 39 cts pomegranates; 44 d/s elect cable; 30 cases brandy; 68 cases cheese; 460 cases gin; 49 cases medicines; 2324 cases paints; 91 cases biscuits; 28 bundles emulsion; 31 cases essence; 30 cases lime juice cordial; 26 cases photo papers; 132 cases wool preserves; 8747 bundles wet dates; 354 cases dry fruits; 901 bags dry dates; 56 bags linseed; 139 cases ctn prtd jeans; 56 cases ctn prtd poplin; 215 bales manila boards; 131 bags potatoes; 140 bags sheep skins 100 bags raisins; 58 bags roots; 107 nongs empty cylinders; 354 bags raisins; 966 bales cotton; 100 bags gum; 42 bags poppyseeds; 424 cases ctn pcegoods; 296 cases nails; 109 cases sewing ctn thread on reels; 462 cases ale; 843 cases beer; 85 bales wool tops; 50 bags fire clay; 295 pcs sanitary earthenware; 204 pcs c i cisterns; 104 cases cut tacks; 213 pcs c i valves; 284 bundles iron conduit; 288 lse pneum motor car outer covers; 124 bundles steel sheet; 300 lse steel tyres; 100 kegs sulphate of copper; 36 cases prty ink; 186 bundles steel 741 pkgs steel bars; 697 pcs and pkgs sugar factory material; 776 cases sewing machy and parts; 79 cases cigarettes; 2700 pcs firebricks; 100 cases tarnic acid; 50 cases bath bricks; 140 pcs steel plates; 59 cases bobbins; 55 bundles coal shovels; 1518 pkgs tiles; 283 bags empty common glass aerated water bottles; 354 cases machinery; 136 lse motor covers; 200 lse rly wagon buffers; 216 cases cond milk; 5896 cases chemicals; 253 cases accumulators; 41 cases writing ink; 10 cases shuttles; 486 bundles m s piping; 580 pcs m s bars; 4413 bundles steel hoops; 50 bundles iron boot protectors; 56 bundles mill boards; 3069 drums asphalt; 555 cases lead plates; 209 cases aniline dyes.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, March 19

Jutes ruled steady but business was reported on a very limited scale. Coals revealed no fresh feature. Teas dull. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues kept quiet but steady while others showed no material alterations. Government securities continued quiet.

The stock exchange was closed at 2 p.m. to-day on account of "Satnarayanji" procession.

The following are closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent loan 1963-65 93/3; 3 per cent loan 1941 101/12; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 93/10.

Banks: Reserve 105

Coals: Equitable pref 139.

Jutes: Anglo India 383; Bally 248/8; Empire pref 143; Howrah 54, Nuddea 61

Miscellaneous: Consolidated Tin 4/2; Burn and Co ord 382 small lot, Indian Iron and Steel 35-6, Steel Corpn ord 19/7; B I Corpn ord 4/12 e div; Dunlop Rubber ord 28/11; Indian Paper Pulp 133; Humayan Property defd as. 13.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 19th March, 1940. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,84,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99/8/9 allotted approximately 90 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1/13/0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of 3 months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 26th March 1940. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 29th March 1940. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 15th March 1940, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,18,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, March 19

Owing to the approaching holidays business in the local market was restricted. Government securities and Banks remained steady while Cotton Mills and Electrics were neglected. A few of the plantings were slightly enquired for. The miscellaneous section was quiet.

Exchange transactions are:—

Indian Bank 27/4; Small Chembra Peaks 3; Rajagiris 4/3 and 4/6; Kalasa Teas 5; Thirmbadi Stocks 1/11 s i; Madras Telephones 16/4 xd s i; Mysore Papers 13 s i; Spencer and Co Ltd B pref 7/4 and 7/5.

PULMOVIGOR

PULMOVIGOR

A PRESCRIBED REMEDY for WHOOPING COUGH, TUBERCULOSIS, PLEURISY, LARYNGITIS and All Throat and Lung Complaints.

Specially prescribed for Tenacious chest diseases. Radically effective and a wonderful restorative

Bottle of ... Rs. 2-12-0

Agents:—
MALGHAM Bros.
Bombay.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Sud 11, 1996
Muslim: Safar 10, 1359
Parsi: Meher 17, 1309
Hightide: 8-32 21-39
Lowtide: 3-06 14-59
Sunrise: 6h. 44m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, the Mayor, will visit the New Model High School, Dongri Street, to-day (Wednesday) at 3-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for United States of America per s.s. 'Pres. Monroe' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 21st instant.

Friday, the 22nd March 1940 will be a Post and Telegraph holiday on account of "Good Friday".

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and the town sub offices including the telegraph branches will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

A CHARITY SHOW

A charitable performance in aid of erection of a School-Building at Talawali, Dist-Ratnagiri, under the auspices of Talawalikar Gramastha Mandali.

Sangit Shaha-Shivaji will be staged to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. at Baliwala Grand Theatre.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate, (Municipal Corporator) will preside. The public are requested to assist the workers of Mandali.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Lambeth Walk" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Day-Time Wife" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Secret of Dr. Kildare" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Mighty Chang" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Flying Deuces" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Raigadh" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Beau Geste" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Will" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jawani-ki-Reet" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kum-Kum" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Holi" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gorakhnath" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"My Beloved" Time as usual.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

Mr. Ispahani, the Commandant, and 30 Muslim National Guards with their band left Bombay to-day to attend the 27th Session of the All-India Muslim League at Lahore.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A special meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the passing of W. Q. Judge, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, and there will be an interesting programme.

TEXTILE ASSOCIATION (INDIA)

Under the auspices of the Textile Association (India) Mr. R. P. Richardson, F.T.I. will deliver a lecture on "The quality in cotton yarns" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay No. 7.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Lecture by Joachim Alva, on "The Indian Scene" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

HE ROBBED THE ROBBERS

AND MADE A FORTUNE IN THE MOST FANTASTIC FANTASY

ALI BABA

SAGAR'S SPECTACLE

Starring

Surendra, Wahidan, Sardar Aktar Gulam Md.

Director: MEHBOOB

SHORTLY AT

PATHE

TO-NIGHT AT 10

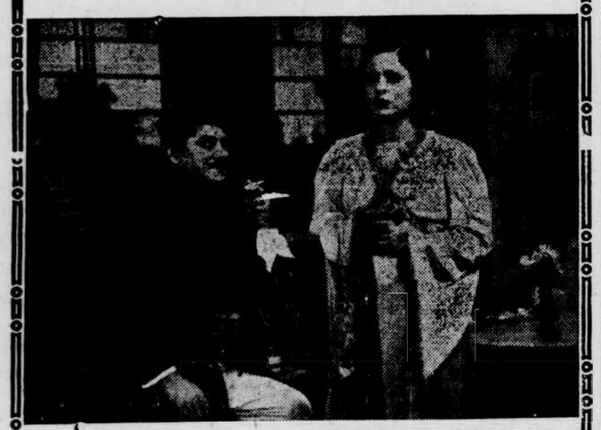
ALL-INDIA PREMIERE OF THE BEST OF ALL "HUNS' HITS"

ARDHANGI

(THE BETTER HALF)

HUNS' SOPHISTICATED SOCIAL COMEDY

Starring 5 TOP RANK STARS 5



BABURAO PENDHARKAR, LEELA CHITNIS, MEENAXEE, DAMUANNA MALWANKAR & WINAYAK

WITH Salvi, Vimala Vasishtha, Kusum Deshpande,

Story: P. K. Atre Photography: Pandurang Naik

A WINAYAK Production

That's Bound to be the Screen Sensation of the year

AT

NEW WEST END

A "FAMOUS PICTURES LTD." RELEASE!

Chang To Do Rope Trick!

Chang, the Chinese wizard again astounded the public at the Excelsior.

In full view of the whole house, with over half a dozen members of the audience to test each piece of wood and the nails, a box was made on the stage and the Chang inside, the lid was firmly nailed down. Then the box was secured by ropes and put on a curtained platform. Within a few minutes Chang non-chalantly walked out amidst thunderous applause from the wonder-struck spectators. The box was closed as before.

One of these days, Chang announced, he proposes to perform the Indian rope trick on the Excelsior stage. We have heard so much about this almost mythical 'trick' that we would certainly like to see if and how this Chinese wizard does it.

K. A. ABBAS.

NEW FASLI FIRE TEMPLE TO BE OPENED

The opening ceremony of the New Fasli Atash-Kadeh at New Marine Lines is to take place on the Navroz Day, 21st instant. At 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) the fire procession will start and at 9-30 the Atash-Adaran Fire will be installed. At 9-45 p.m. Dasturji Saheb Framroze A. Bode will perform the first Boe ceremony. At 10 Khan Bahadur Sardar Dastur Noshirwan Dastur Kaikobad will perform the Navroze thanks giving Jashan.

At 11 a.m. (S.T.) a grand gathering will be held where all the Dasturs and leading Parsis will be present and Dasturji Framroze A. Bode will be installed the First Dastur of the Fasli Anjuman. Hundreds of Shawls will be presented to him.

In the evening at 6-45 p.m. an address and casket will be presented to Mrs. Hambai J. K. Mehta and Mr. Jehangir H. Mehta.

Sir H. P. Dastur will preside.

At 8 p.m. there will be a dinner for which special five-rupee tickets are issued.

"TAKE LESSONS FROM JAPAN"

A Naoroz Party was given by Mr. Firoz Gazdar, on Saturday evening at St. Xavier's College.

Among those who were present on the occasion were the Consuls for Japan and Iran, Sir H. P. Dastoor, Justice B. Wadia and others.

Mr. Gazdar, after giving Naoroz greetings, spoke about Japan and the all-round progress made by the Japanese in economic and educational spheres. He exhorted the Parsis to take lessons from Japan and build up their past glory.

Gujarati Drama For Jamshedi Nowroze Day

As will be seen from the advertisement on another page in this issue, the lovers of Gujarati drama are offered an ideal entertainment to-morrow (Jamshedi Nowroze Day) at the Baliwala Grand Theatre, Tardeo, when Mr. R. F. Sethna's new play entitled "Khoda Per Sabar" will be staged by a galaxy of over two dozen artistes, including Bai Moonie Bai, and three screen actors, Baby Shushila, Roshanara, Sardarbanoo, Master Khurshid, Master Minoo and others. Mr. Sethna's dramas have drawn crowded houses in the past to witness his play "Pakzad Parin" which has been successfully staged five times lately (and is once again to be played, to-morrow Thursday night) and this new drama is sure to be the rage of this season.

"Pravasi" Congress Number

The Gujarati weekly, "Pravasi", has issued a Special Congress Number containing instructive and interesting articles over and above the usual weekly features of this Journal. The number also contains a full page photo of the Congress President together with a life sketch by Mr. Yusuf Meherally. Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramayya gives an interesting account of the Congress for the period between its Golden Jubilee and Session. The number is priced As. 2.

B. E. S. & T. CO. LTD. GROSS RECEIPTS FOR FEBRUARY 1940

*Electric Supply for February 1940 Rs. 7,32,182; up to the end of February 1940 Rs. 14,35,027

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for February 1940 Rs. 6,76,090; up to the end of February 1940 Rs. 14,01,042.

Decrease over same period last year up to the end of February 1940 Rs. 1,95,056

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION

The 17th annual general meeting of the Bombay Vigilance Association will be held in the Secretariat, First Floor to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. Mr. R. P. Masani, President of the Association will preside and an address will be delivered by Mr. K. M. Munshi.

2ND RASTRETARA ANDHRA LIBRARIES' CONFERENCE, KALYAN

It is hereby notified for the information of the Andhra public that the date for receiving the essays on "Libraries and Nationalism" in Telugu in connection with the 2nd Rastretara Andhra Libraries' Conference has been extended upto the 15th May 1940 and that the date of the Conference has been fixed to 26th May 1940.

It is therefore requested that all intending competitors will note the change of date and submit their essays to the General Secretary, 2nd Rastretara Andhra Libraries' Conference, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Kalyan.

Dr. V. R. Heeramaneck, B.Sc., (Hons.,) M.Sc., Ph.D. (Bom.), A.I.C., (London,) who has just succeeded, being the only Indian to do so, in manufacturing bio-chromate of potash from Indian chromate.

Mill Pay Day

Few Workers Get Dearness Allowance

About 20,000 Members Pay Subscriptions To G. K. Union

The Girni Kamgar Union received the membership fees of 20,000 workers from those who had received their pay on Tuesday. Till late at night the Union executive was checking the collections. A half-yearly instalment of 8 annas was received from the workers.

About nine Mills have not paid wages on Tuesday and a similar number have partially paid. About 30 mills have paid fully and it may be stated nearly half the number of textile workers in Bombay now on strike barring the small percentage of workers that have left Bombay have received their wages. Dearness allowance was not received by an overwhelming majority of workers.

STRIKE AFFECTS GRAIN DEALERS

Appeal To Governor To Bring About Settlement

The Managing Secretary, Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, in the course of a representation made to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, says:—

The general Trade, Commerce, Industries and the normal activities of the Public of Bombay are no doubt affected in some way or the other by the Textile Mills Labour Strike in the City for the last fortnight and it has seriously done so in case of more than 2,500 Grain Dealers (who have large interests in the Mill Area), forming a majority of the Members of my Association, who are generally connected with Labour of all Industries and General Public as they supply grains, provisions, and other daily necessities of life.

My Committee feels that keeping aside the merits and demerits of the Strike, it is most essential to save the general Trade, Commerce, Industries, Labour, and Public from daily economical loss running into lakhs of Rupees and with this view, my Committee appeal to His Excellency to do all that is possible by exerting his personal influence and employing all means at his command to effect a satisfactory settlement.

A.-I. COW PROTECTION CONFERENCE

The All-India Cow Protection Conference will be held at Nagpur on 29th March and subsequent days. A reception committee is formed under the chairmanship of Mr. M. S. Aney and Seth Loyalka is requested to preside over the session.

Reform In Indian Musical Instruments

On Sunday last, Prof. Mulay delivered a lecture on "Indian Musical Instruments", at Veena Vadan Vidyalaya, Dadar. In his lecture Prof. Mulay traced the growth of Indian Musical Instruments from their crude ancient beginnings, and clarified the important points in which Indian Musical Instruments differ from the Western. He also related the account of his humble efforts to design new musical instruments, which without losing the good qualities of old-styled instruments should at the same time be better suited to modern conditions created by the sound film and orchestral development. The lecture was followed by a short demonstration on some of the new instruments which Prof. Mulay has designed.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

A correspondent writes to inquire whether the water problem of the suburbs will be solved by the Greater Bombay Scheme.

He writes, though the Tansa, Tulsi, Powai and Vihar lakes are in the suburban areas, yet to-day the suburbs depend for their water supply upon the Bombay Municipal Corporation and he feels that the scales are weighed against the suburbanites.

Continuing he states even with the high rates charged, the supply secured is not always sufficient for local needs He, therefore, hopes that the Greater Bombay Scheme will afford better prospect of adequate water supply.

OPENING OF CONVALESCENT HOME

Sunday last marked the opening of a Convalescent Home at Lands End Road, Bandra. The home is for Parsi men and boys. The opening ceremony was performed by Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, a large and distinguished gathering was present.

The home has about 40 beds accommodation and most of them have been reserved for the poor. The patients will be treated during their stay in the home by an honorary Physician and Surgeon and they will be looked after by a Superintendent.

Workers Receive Their February Wages

Lively Scenes At Mills Gates: Nimbkar's Wire To Congress President For Support

The textile mills of Bombay which have worn a deserted appearance during the last fortnight, once more rang with the tread of human feet as thousands of striking workers trekked to the mills to receive their wages for February in accordance with the instructions of the Council of Action of the Girni Kamgar Union, on Tuesday.

Lively scenes were witnessed near most of the city mills, where men and women queued up in long rows before the cashiers' window to receive their wages.

The volunteers of the Girni Kamgar Union kept watch and so did the police; but nothing untoward is reported to have happened.

In the morning, Mr. P. G. Savant, a member of the Managing Committee of the Union, was arrested near the Kohinoor Mills for alleged contravention of the orders of the Commissioner of Police.

Not all the mills paid the wages due for February on Tuesday. Some mills, are, it is understood, fixing another day for the payment of unclaimed wages.

CROWD NEAR KHATAU MILL.

In the evening a large crowd gathered near the Khatau Makanji Mill to receive their wages. Though trouble was apprehended and a large police contingent was drafted to the locality, the crowd remained peaceful. Traffic was held up for a considerable time. Ultimately workers were persuaded either to go in or go home and come back on Wednesday.

POLICE SEARCH FOR WEAPONS.

Police constables mixed with the strikers who were waiting to receive their wages at the New Great Eastern Mill and searched their pockets for lethal weapons.

A large number of workers, had to go home disappointed in the evening, after waiting long to get their wages.

MILLOWNERS EXPLAIN POSITION.

Explaining this situation the Millowners' Association in a press note say:—

"In an earlier Press Note, a reference was made to the fact that mills would be paying the wages of all workers who had submitted claims for their wages during the last few days. The situation to-day was that, in addition to the workers, who had already submitted claims, many thousands of workers, who had not submitted claims attended the mills and demanded payment of their wages and dear food allowances. Mills have, therefore, been instructed to record the names of all these new applicants and to continue payment of their wages and dear food allowances on the 20th and 21st instant."

LABOUR LEADERS PLEASED.

Labour leaders are well satisfied with the result of the one day strike on Monday. They feel gratified that at such short notice 3,00,000 workers should have laid down their tools at the call of the Council of Action of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and thus effectively demonstrated their protest against the arrest of labour leaders as also their solidarity with their striking comrades in the textile industry. They are also satisfied with the generally peaceful conduct of the strike.

They point out that though a slight disturbance was caused at the rally in the evening, apparently by some agents provocateurs, the workers behaved splendidly and the meeting proceeded with but a momentary disturbance.

WORKERS LEAVE BOMBAY.

Working class leaders also state that they are well satisfied with the general strike position. The most optimistic estimates put the number of workers actually going to the mills at about five per cent. An equal number, it is estimated, have left Bombay for their homes. This leaves a solid ninety per cent who are standing by the Union and maintaining the strike. With the receipt of their February wages it is anticipated that their position will be strengthened.

But the Millowners' Association in the course of a press note say that the attendance at all the mills which were working partially has shown considerable improvement.

TWO MILLS STARTED.

Two more mills have now restarted, one of them with 70 uer cent complement.

It is stated that some owners took advantage of the presence of the workers within the mill premises to try to prevail upon them to resume work. But generally workers appear to have refused to go back to the sooty squalor of their occupation without a final settlement of their claim for dearness allowance.

Along with their wages the workers were handed a Marathi pamphlet telling them that since December the stocks of cloth had increased by 14,000 bales and orders on hand had increased by 70,000 bales. The pamphlet asked the workers to stand by the Millowners.

LOSSES OF OWNERS.

Labour leaders point out that while the owners have been talking about the losses of the workers, the owners too are losing their potential profits. Serious damage is likely to be done to the individual shareholders as the trade slowly shifts away to other centres.

Now that the Millowners' Association have turned down the suggestion of the Municipal Corporation for arbitration and have summarily dealt with a similar suggestion from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, workers expect that these two bodies will array themselves with the strikers and thus strengthen their hands.

NIMBKAR'S WIRE TO AZAD.

In this connection, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar on behalf of the Girni Kamgar Union has sent a wire to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress, requesting the moral support and material help of the Congress.

The telegram says:—

"160,000 textile strikers greet the National Congress. To-day is the sixteenth day of the peaceful and orderly struggle for dearness allowance. Strikers ready for settlement but owners are adamant. Request moral and material support."

Since morning a stream of workers are pouring into the offices of the Girni Kamgar Union and paying up their subscriptions. In a couple of days, the Union expects that its membership will be double than before the strike started.

MILLOWNERS-MAYOR CONFERENCE.

Following the talks which the Mayor had with the labour representatives on Monday regarding the strike situation, it is expected that an invitation will be sent by the Mayor to the Millowners' representatives also. At a press conference, at the Millowners' Association, a spokesman of the employers said that though they were not prepared, under any circumstance, to modify their offer, they would be prepared to discuss with the Mayor in case an invitation was extended to them.

STRIKE RELIEF DAY

Two meetings were held at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, and Jamboree Maidan, Worlee on Tuesday evening when speeches were made to the workers asking them to join the union in large numbers and make it stronger.

The Citizens' Strike Relief Committee also met in the evening at the Servants of India Society. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided. They resolved to appeal to all organisations all over India, Commercial or otherwise to contribute liberally to the Strike Fund.

Three sub-committees were appointed for publicity, volunteers, and entertainment work and a special committee was appointed to approach influential bodies in the city like the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The committee decided to observe a Strike Relief Day in the first week of April.

GRAND GALA OPENING

TO-MORROW at 2-15 p.m.

Please! Book Your Seats in Advance to Avoid Disappointment.

A STIRRING STORY OF, A WOMAN WHO STRUGGLE FOR LIFE SHE LONGED FOR!

NEW THEATRES LTD., (Calcutta's) Social Super!

'ZINDAGI'

Photographed and Directed by P. C. BARUA

MUSIC: P. MULLICK

STARRING The inimitable Trio of "Devdas"

★SAIGAL

★JAMUNA

P. SANYAL, NEMO, ETC.,

Opening To-morrow 21st at 2-15 p.m. at MINERVA

Daily 4-45, 7-15, 9-45 p.m.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-15 p.m.

TO-MORROW MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.

JIBAN-MARAN

DUSHMAN IN BENGALI

TWO Eminent WOMEN

Speak highly about it!

Mrs. BRIJLAL NEHRU (An Eminent social worker of North India) "Films like "NAKED TRUTH" will do a great deal to fill up the gap in the general education of our young men and women."

Dr. (Mrs.) MYRTLE NORONHA, J.P., M.B., D.T.M. & H. (Eng.) D.T.M. (Lond.) F.C.P.S. "I appeal to the women of India to break through this conspiracy of silence and to lead a crusade against an enemy which destroys the joy of our home. The 'NAKED TRUTH' should be an eyeopener to you."

TWO other WOMEN their hopes and ambition were dashed to the ground because of the consequences of sheer negligence and disregard of proper remedy

BHAVNANI PRODUCTION

Under the auspices of SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL

Naked Truth

From TO-MORROW THURSDAY 21st March at KRISHNA

Talkies—Dubash Theatre.

THIS FILM IS NOT A COPY OF "DAMAGED LIVES"

Telephone No. 22631
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1940.

A MASTERLY ADDRESS

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's presidential address at the Ramgarh Congress session is an illuminating and masterly survey of the present situation in India and the world conditions affecting it. It is a complete exposure of Britain's imperialist policy towards India, firm but dignified in its tone and unanswerable in its logic. It is so dispassionate and judicial in its tone that it reads almost like a judgement pronounced on British Imperialism before the bar of Indian opinion. It convicts Britain o having betrayed India, of having violated all pledges of freedom and democracy to her. Judging the case from a wider point of view, it accuses Britain of having thrown away a great opportunity of promoting peace and justice throughout the world through a timely honourable settlement with India. "Was it impossible," it says, "that two great peoples of the world who had been tied together by the course of events as rulers and ruled, should create a new relationship between them, based on reason, justice and peace? If that had been possible, the sorrows born of world war would have given place to a newborn hope; and the new order of reason and justice would have ushered in a new dawn. If the British people could have proudly said to the world today that they had added such a new example to history, what a vast and unparalleled triumph this would have been for humanity. Certainly this was not an impossibility, but it was an amazingly difficult thing to do." It was difficult only because Britain had not yet shed imperialism.

Freedom First

Reviewing recent events in the world and India's reaction to them, the President rightly remarks: "It is inevitable that events in the outside world should have their repercussions in India; it is equally inevitable that our decisions and the conditions prevailing in India should affect the rest of the world." With the growth of Fascism and Nazism in Europe India became more and more opposed to these menaces to freedom and democracy. But, as the President pertinently points out, it was impossible for us to forget "the older danger" of British Imperialism. While all the other parts of the Empire were given freedom of decision as regards participation in the war, "it was not even considered necessary to give these representative assemblies, imposed upon us by British diplomacy for purposes of show, an opportunity of expressing their opinion". Yet India was patient and the Congress "postponed its final decisions and asked the British Government to state its war aims, for on this depended not only peace and justice for India, but for the whole world." The answer that was given to India "interprets the real mentality of Europe as a whole which has been known to the world for the last two hundred years." As the President said: "In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries whatever principles were accepted for individual or collective human freedom the right to claim them and to benefit from them was limited to European nations". And so even now we are told that "without doubt, safeguarding the freedom of nations is the aim of this war but this is confined within the geographical limits of Europe" and that "the peoples of Asia and Africa should not dare to have any such hopes." In the face of such a reply India had to make her own choice and she has made it.

India's Right

The President then considers Britain's plea that she has shed imperialism by offering India Dominion Status as early as possible. But he rightly objects to Britain's choosing her own time for her gift and her own form of India's constitution. To India the question of self-determination is all-important and the President accurately expresses the Congress view in the following words: "It is not a question of the desire or of the measure of the desire of the British Government. The straight and simple question is of India's right: whether she is entitled to determine her own fate or not. On the answer to this question depend the answers to all other questions of the day. This question forms the foundation stone of the Indian problem: **India will not allow it to be removed, for if it is displaced, the whole structure of Indian nationalism will collapse.**" Against this claim Britain contends that self-determination is not possible in India as the principal communities in the country are not united in their demands. But this is an untenable plea for until a thoroughly representative Constituent Assembly or a good substitute for it meets and makes an attempt to formulate a constitution it cannot be said that India is unable to produce an agreed constitution. Congress expected that if the British Government wished to make a settlement with India they would first concede to her the right of self-determination and then help in convening a Constituent Assembly. But as they have failed to do so the country will have to take the initiative in this matter at the right time.

Guarantees To Minorities

Meanwhile the Congress President reassures all recognised minorities that the best guarantee for their special interest is a Constituent Assembly convened on the Congress plan. That plan the President briefly describes in the following words: "The recognised minorities have a right, if they so please, to choose their representatives by their votes. Their representatives will not have to rely upon the votes of any other community except their own. So far as the question of the rights and the interests of the minorities is concerned, the decision will not depend upon the majority of the votes in the Constituent Assembly. It will be subject to the consent of the minority. If unanimity is not achieved on any question, then an impartial tribunal, to which the minorities have also consented, will decide the matter. This last proviso is merely in the nature of a provision for a possible contingency, and is most unlikely to be required." Finally, the President assures the minorities, that "if a more practical proposal is made, there can be no objection to it." Whatever fears the minorities may entertain they will find that a free democracy in India, as planned by a Constituent Assembly will be a far surer safeguard to them than any alien power can ever be.

Appeal To Muslims

One of the finest portions of the President's address is that wherein he urges his own co-religionists to shed their fear of being likely to be overwhelmed by the majority and says: "The Muslims in India number between eighty and ninety millions. The same type of social or racial divisions, which affect other communities, do not divide them. The powerful bonds of Islamic brotherhood and equality have protected them to a large extent from the weakness that flows from social divisions. It is true that they number only one-fourth of the total population; but the question is not one of population ratio, but of the large numbers and the strength behind them. Can such a vast mass of humanity have any legitimate reason for apprehension that in a free and democratic India, it might be unable to protect its rights and interests? The President also urges his coreligionists to abandon all separatist tendencies born of fear. "Eleven hundred years of common history," he says, "have enriched India with our common achievements;" and "whether we like it or not, we have now become an Indian nation, united and indivisible. No fantasy or artificial scheming to separate and divide can break this unity. We must accept the logic of fact and history and engage ourselves in the fashioning of our future destiny". We earnestly hope all Muslims will seriously consider the President's appeal.

Conditions Of Success

As regards the plan of action to be followed hereafter, the President points out that there is no alternative to non-co-operation now that it has already begun and that for the rest. "When once a step is taken there is no stopping. To cry halt, is to go back, and we refuse to go back. We can only, therefore, go forward. I am sure that the voice of every one of you joins mine when I proclaim that we must and will go forward." He does not find it necessary to give details of the plan for the further march or the preparation for it. For that he evidently relies on the Patna resolution which has been adopted by the Subjects Committee by an overwhelming majority and which is bound to receive a similar reception at the plenary session. Whatever plan of action is finally decided upon, the President rightly emphasises the supreme need for "unity, discipline and full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership." Given these conditions, success is a question of time. Let the Congress, therefore, concentrate its energies for a few weeks to come on the all important task of ensuring communal unity and discipline in the Congress ranks.

Paying For The War

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

If this were a totalitarian country the problem of paying for the war would not concern us; it would all be settled over our heads. Our inspired Leader would consult his economists; our part would be obedience, and no one would expect from us either comprehension or approval.

Our wages would be rigidly fixed, and to talk of raising them would be treason. Our taxes would be deducted week by week from our dwindling pay envelopes.

Not our food alone, but our shirts and stockings and shoes would be tightly rationed at fixed prices. The profiteers would be instructed as to how they should invest their so-called savings.

In this way, if our Fuehrer's experts knew their job, a satisfactory equilibrium would be maintained between incomes and output, saving and spending.

We choose to be free men, and aspire to the honour of governing ourselves. Any plan adopted in this island for paying for the war must secure the general approval.

That lays on our shoulders a very heavy load. All of us may be ready to face sacrifices with courage; but to weigh the economic arguments demands rarer qualities than courage—patience, imagination, and steady attention.

Even more it requires good temper, for we have to adjust the conflicting interests of many rival groups, the young and the old, soldiers and civilians, as well as workers and capitalists.

The best help we have had yet has come from Mr. Maynard Keynes, who possesses constructive imagination and an uncanny gift of foresight, as well as economic science. I am going to draw heavily on his pamphlet, "How to pay for the war," in what follows.

★

To begin with, let me deal with the first instinctive answer that presents itself: "the rich must pay for it." Certainly they must, to the utmost of their capacity; but they cannot pay for it all or at once.

The elaborate figures in this booklet are convincing. It might just be managed if we laid the whole burden on all whose incomes range from £250 upwards, most of them not noticeably "rich." But you would have to take from them three-quarters of their incomes.

That cannot be done. If it could, it would cause chaos, for they could no longer meet their existing obligations. It follows, then, that the workers also, in one way or another, must pay their share. Mr. Keynes has invented a novel and ingenious way.

Before we examine it, let us be clear about the problem that faces us. The root of the trouble is simple. In war-time, money earnings as a whole increase, but the output of goods available for civilian consumption seriously decreases.

★

So much we all know. Money earnings increase, because more people are working harder. There is much overtime; women and boys are drafted into industry, and, eventually, most of the unemployed will be absorbed.

Most of this additional energy, however, goes into munitions, the work of the fighting services, and A.R.P. It does not go to the making of civilian goods for home consumption. That is hampered not merely by a shortage of labour. We are, or ought to be, expanding our exports to pay for the arms we buy abroad.

Secondly, we have to economise on imported raw materials, and also on the use of shipping.

What happens if buying-power rises while the output of civilian goods declines? If you leave it to Nature, prices rise. Then there begins the familiar, hopeless chase of wages after prices.

They never catch up, and the workers lose on balance. But, in the meanwhile, the profiteer plays his part. He reaps his harvest and he garners it. In this way a large part of the nation's income is withdrawn from spending and consumption.

This is what the economists call "saving." It is a necessary safeguard. It checks the disastrous process of inflation; but it is carried out at the cost of the masses, and it enriches the few.

Mr. Keynes's invention is now easy to grasp. "Saving" is necessary. Some of this redundant purchasing power must be withdrawn from spending if prices are to be kept level.

Very well, then; let it be done by you and me and all of us, instead of leaving it to the profiteer. And in the future we, and not he, will have the enjoyment of it.

★

This is the plan of "deferred pay." A varying proportion is to be taken from all our earnings and incomes and held as a deposit until after the war.

Mr. Keynes suggests that a single man earning up to 35s. weekly should be exempt and married men up to 45s. Out of this deposit we may pay building society or insurance charges and draw on it in such emergencies as sickness.

Obviously some of us would find our standard of living much more seriously reduced by this compulsory saving than others. The worst sufferers would be young workers with low wages and growing families.

If there must be scarcity, let us see to it that our lessened supplies of necessary goods go fairly to those who need them. The nation's children have the first claim.

Accordingly, Mr. Keynes proposes a State scheme of children's allowances: 5s. for each child. All classes are to receive it, and the present income tax deductions for children will be abolished.

Since the cost is to come out of taxation, the scheme makes no gross addition to purchasing power: what it does is to spread spending more evenly and justly.

The reader will note that this plan has nothing in common with the contributory schemes for family allowances based on the insurance model. Of these the Trade Unions have always been suspicious, and with some reason.

★

This State plan had the warm support of Arthur Henderson when the I.L.P. first advocated it many years ago.

The social effect of these proposals taken together is startlingly favourable to the lower-paid ranks of the workers, above all during that period of struggle when the family is growing.

The detailed figures show that at all levels of income up to 75s. a week every worker with two children gains substantially. On the average, those in the class below £250 a year will neither lose nor gain in their real consumption.

The net loss in actual ability to consume and spend falls entirely on the middle and upper classes, which will carry an additional war-time burden of £350,000,000 a year.

★

Next in this carefully devised scheme comes Mr. Keynes's plan for an "iron ration." The Government, he proposes shall undertake, partly by rationing, part-

(Continued on page 15 Col. 5)

Liberals And The Congress—I

(By Dr. G. S. MAHAJANI)

The several parties in India have, one feels, indulged too long in the pastime of throwing mud on each other. They have each claimed to themselves the monopoly of patriotism and wisdom. And too long has party been allowed to usurp the place which legitimately belongs to the country in our hearts.

I should, therefore, emphasize the points of agreement and if I make certain observations critical of the Congress and her attitude, they would be not in a spirit of factious criticism but only by way of narration. The Congress, the Liberals and the Independent Labour Party have one welcome feature in common in that they are all trans-communal and trans-sectional. They are based on some principles and no one is debarred from joining any of them on grounds of race or religion.

The political salvation of States—and particularly those comprising peoples of different races and different religions,—lies in their secularization, which need not mean the destruction of the spiritual life of their peoples. In the light of this consideration, the formation of the Unionist party in the Punjab under the leadership of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan is to be particularly acclaimed.

* * * *

The Congress is easily the biggest political party in the country and the best organised. It has carried to the remotest parts of the village the gospel of Swaraj. And by devotion, sacrifice and idealism, it has caught the imagination of masses. I only wish—and I say this with regret—that the effect of it all had not been to fill the minds of its leaders with an uncalled for sense of pride and arrogance which have of late tended to estrange other groups who on their part had never grudged that body the credit of superior organization and sacrifice.

As things stand, Liberalism seems to have suffered an eclipse not only in India but in England, its home. The causes that operated for this debacle are by no means identical in the two countries. Nowhere will it be true to say that the liberal creed has outlived its usefulness; for, liberalism and democracy will always stand together or fall together. Let us pause a little to look a little more closely into this aspect.

* * * *

It is a matter of common knowledge that the rise and growth of Liberalism in England marked the century that followed the industrial revolution in England. In that period, chattel slavery and serfdom, the subjection of women, the partiarchal domination of children, caste and legalised class privileges, the exploitation of backward peoples, autocracy in Government, the disenfranchisement of the masses and their compulsory illiteracy, official and legalized bigotry were outlawed in the human conscience and in a very substantial degree they were abolished in fact.

Emancipation of the masses and growth of democracy have necessarily accompanied the spread of the Liberal Spirit. Why then the debacle that we now see? The reasons have been very well set forth by Ranade, the father of Indian Liberalism. Briefly speaking, the later day Liberals did not see the necessary limitations of the negative doctrine of "laissez faire." It was originally used to plead relief from the intricate local customs tariffs, guild restrictions and other interferences with the freedom of trade and production. But avoiding irritating interference should not mean want of any State control whatever.

If you permit managers to retain profits over and above sinking funds and working reserves, and reinvest them without submitting them to the test of the competitive capital market, the effect is to aggrandize certain corporations beyond their true economic worth. It was for example quite proper in the beginning to let the East India Company function as a private con-

(Continued on page 15 Col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

Moves In Scandinavia

According to an Amsterdam report, "the Nazis appear to have launched a campaign to oust Britain from Scandinavian markets". It is only too natural that the Finnish debacle should have encouraged them immediately to embark upon an economic as also political offensive in that part of Europe. And demoralised as the countries concerned are, Nazi efforts are likely to meet with some success. But we doubt the correctness of a Stockholm report referring to persistent rumours in Moscow that Russia is about to demand from Sweden and Norway a couple of free ports on the Atlantic. Such a demand would, first of all, immediately help in the materialisation of a defensive alliance among the Northern countries. Secondly, it will either create trouble between Russia and Germany or, if Germany supports her friend, drive the Northern Bloc virtually into the arms of the Allies.

Interesting Tug-of-War

The tug of war, as it were, for the favours of Rumania continues. According to Berlin reports "a combined declaration by Germany, Italy and Russia to maintain peace in the Balkans is regarded as one of the likely consequences of the Brenner meeting." Another report based on the opinion of Allied observers in Bucharest suggests that "Germany's policy towards Rumania is inspired by a desire to forestall diplomatic manoeuvres on which Moscow is expected to embark shortly." Both are plausible theories and may turn out to be quite correct in fact. The final situation may emerge as an Italo--Grrman gain and a reverse for both the Allies and Russia. Meanwhile what is certain is that Rumania has decided to tend more towards Italy as witness M. Gafencu's speech.

Hitler's "Conditions"

According to neutral correspondents, the five conditions which Herr Hitler set forth in his conversation with Mr. Sumner Welles were:—

The disappearance of Britain's scattered naval bases;

Naval disarmament;

Retention of Poland and Czechoslovakia by Germany;

The return of Germany's ex-colonies, and

The abolition of British influence in Central and South-East Europe

These conditions, it is reported, have been "modified." We can well believe it. The Fuhrer, it may be taken for granted, has been magnanimous enough to soften to a certain extent the harshness of his "victor's peace". Obviously his "enemies" would not look at his terms and insist upon the acceptance of theirs. In other words the war will go on and it will go on with increased intensity and ruthlessness. That at least appears to be the declared determination not only of Germany but also of Britain and France.

Allies' Handicaps

But the Allies will be embarking upon the next—and active—stage of the war with two very distinct and considerable handicaps. Nazi influence has undoubtedly grown stronger in the Northern countries of Europe. Secondly, there is a likelihood of the German drive in the Balkans meeting with appreciable success through the good offices of Italy. We believe that if Herr Hitler succeeds in inducing Signor Mussolini to throw in his lot with Germany the balance of present chances will be almost vitally affected. But even with the suspended belligerency of Italy, the Nazis have gained advantages which will make the Allied task very difficult indeed. For Scandinavia and the Balkans can practically nullify the effect of the Allied blockade which undoubtedly is quite successful—on the high seas.

Bombay Budget

The Bombay Budget for the year 1940-41 is presumably intended to be only a stop-gap make-shift, for it only carries on the features of the last Budget. This does not mean that the present Government carry on in its entirety the programme of the last Government. They rather put a stop to the progress of the programme at the point where the Congress Government left it. The only cause for relief is that things are not worse. The Budget is appropriately called a "marking time" budget. It has been able to avert a deficit manly because Bombay's share of the income-tax next year is expected to be Rs. 30 lakhs more than the Budget estimate for the current year.

Prohibition

The details of the Budget we shall consider on another occasion. But we cannot help expressing here our regret that the progress of prohibition has been suddenly arrested. The Congress Government proposed to enforce complete prohibition throughout the province by the end of 1941. The extension of prohibition to the areas nearest Bombay and suburbs was particularly necessary to prevent the addicts in the city from visiting those areas and drinking with a vengeance. This extension was regarded as a certainty by the Congress Government and the public alike. The present Government's failure in this respect is probably due to the fear that they may not get from the public that measure of co-operation which is essential in the earliest stages of prohibition and which a Congress Government could get for the asking. It is, therefore, up to the people in the districts adjoining Bombay City and Suburbs to make things easy for Government at least next year by carrying on strong prohibition propaganda, particularly in the border areas. Indeed, such propaganda may well be carried on throughout the country as prohibition has always been one of the most important items in the Congress Constructive Programme. The people should endeavour to do voluntarily what Congress Governments are now unable to do by legislation.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

SHILLONG, March 18.

The Assam Assembly, by 55 votes to 50 passed to-day the Ministers Salaries and Allowances Bill

It provides a salary of Rs. 1,750 and a house and car allowances of Rs. 250 for the Premier and a salary of Rs. 750 with allowances of Rs. 250 for other Ministers.

—A. P.

* * * *

Apropos of the proceedings at Ramgarh, what, asks a colleague, will Deshgaurab Subhas Chandra Bose do now?

Our information—the source, we must confess, is the Junior Colleague—is that Subhas Babu himself is wondering what the Deshgaurab—AND Jantaka Rashtrapati—should and would do now.

* * * *

Muslim Leaguers are reported to have organised a black flag demonstration at the Lahore Station against Mr. Allah Baksh, the Sind ex-Premier.

We appreciate their sentiments. After all it is Mr. Allah Baksh whose Premiership is originally responsible for the disappearance 'en bloc' of the Muslim Leaguers into the Nationalist Party.

* * * *

(For Muslim Leaguers Only).

The venue of the All-India Muslim League Session is "the vast expanse of land on the outskirts of Lahore with the historic Badshahi Mosque on one side and the Chota Ravi flowing on the other ....."

What! Are the Muslim Leaguers going to sink into the Ravi?

* * * *

It is understood that Mr. M. A. Jinnah will deliver his presidential address extempore.

We sympathise with reporters who are bound to—er—er—misrepresent him.

* * * *

Among those who will attend the Session are the Premiers and Muslim Ministers of Bengal and Assam.

But not evidently the Premier and Muslim (League) Ministers of Sind.

How sad!

* * * *

Rumania, through her Foreign Secretary, has declared her intention of pursuing "a policy of strict neutrality".

A la Italy or a la Turkey?

* * * *

A German bomber which crashed on a Danish island recently was found to have a representation of Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella painted on its side.

Nazi had better beware of pairing Chamberlain's umbrellas on their aircraft.

* * * *

Among the conditions for peace alleged to have been urged upon Mr. Sumner Welles is one relating to the return of ex-German Colonies to the Nazis.

We take it that Russia agrees with the aims of her friend.

* * * *

In the event of aggression by a European Power against Turkey, Britain and France, Mr. R. A. Butler, reiterates, will go to the assistance of the latter.

Little wonder that Italy feels herself obliged to go to the assistance of Germany—up to the Brenner Pass.

* * * *

The distinguished French visitor had been invited to the golden wedding celebrations of his English host's friends.

'But, tell me,' he said, 'zis golden wedding, what is he?'

A guest tried to explain. 'Well, the man and the woman have lived together for fifty years ....'

'Ah,' said the Frenchman, 'and now he is going to marry her! Bravo!'

Independence - Real Problem Of The Day

India Not Prepared To Strengthen British Imperialism, Says Abul Kalam

COMMUNAL PROBLEM CANNOT BE USED AS WEAPON AGAINST INDIAN FREEDOM

MINORITIES, NOT MAJORITY, TO DECIDE GUARANTEES FOR THEIR RIGHTS & INTERESTS

"Do Muslims View Free India With Suspicion & Distrust Or With Courage & Confidence?"

SUCCESS DEPENDS ON UNITY, DISCIPLINE AND FULL CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA

MASTERLY PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The following is the English translation of the presidential address of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to the Ramgarh Session of the Indian National Congress:—

Friends,

In 1923 you elected me President of this National Assembly. For the second time, after seventeen years, you have once again conferred upon me the same honour. Seventeen years is not a long period in the history of national struggle. But now the pace of events and world change is so rapid that our old standards no longer apply. During these last seventeen years we have passed through many stages, one after another. We had a long journey before us and it was inevitable that we should pass through several stages. We rested at many a point no doubt, but never stopped. We surveyed and examined every prospect but we were not ensnared by it and passed on. We faced many ups and downs but always our faces were turned towards the goal. The world may have doubted our intentions and determination but we never had a moment's doubt. Our path was full of difficulties and at every step we were faced with great obstacles. It may be that we did not proceed as rapidly as we desired but we did not flinch from marching forward. If we look back upon the period between 1923 and 1940, nineteen-twenty-three will appear to us a faded landmark in the distance. In 1923 we desired to reach our goal but the goal was so distant then that even the milestones were hidden from our eyes. Raise your eyes today and look ahead. Not only do you see the milestones clear but the goal itself is not distant. But this is evident that the nearer we get to the goal the more intense does our struggle become. Although the rapid march of events has taken us further from our old landmark and brought us nearer our goal, yet it has created new troubles and difficulties for us. Today our caravan is passing a very critical stage. The essential difficulty of such a critical period lies in its conflicting possibilities. It is very probable that a correct step may bring us very near our goal, and on the other hand, a false step may land us in fresh troubles and difficulties.

At such a critical juncture you have elected me President and thus demonstrated the great confidence you have in one of your co-workers. It is a great honour and a great responsibility. I am grateful for the honour and crave your support in shouldering the responsibility. I am confident that the fulness of your confidence in me will be a measure of the fulness of the support that I shall continue to receive.

Real Problem Of The Day

I think that I should now come straight to the real problem before us without further delay.

The first and the most important question before us is this: Whither is the step taken by us in consequence of the declaration of War on the 3rd September, 1939, leading us? And where do we stand now?

Probably in the history of the Congress the 1936 session at Lucknow marked a new ideological phase, when the Congress passed a long resolution on the international situation and placed its viewpoint clearly and categorically before the public. After this a consideration of the international situation, and a resolution thereon, became an essential and integral part of the annual declarations of the Congress. Thus this decision on this subject was arrived at and placed before the world with full deliberation. These resolutions embodied at one and the same time, two declarations to the world: Firstly, we stated what I have described as a new ideology in Indian politics that we could not remain in isolation from the political events of the outside world, even in our present state of helplessness. It was essential that while we forged our way ahead and fashioned our future, we must not confine ourselves merely to our own surroundings but should keep a vigilant watch on the conditions of the outside world. Innumerable changes in the world have brought countries and nations nearer to one another; so that the waves of thought and action, rising in one corner of the world flow and produce immediate reactions in other places. It is therefore impossible to-day for India to consider her problems while confining herself within her own four walls. It is inevitable that events in the outside world should have their repercussions in India; it is equally inevitable that our decisions and the conditions prevailing in India should affect the rest of the world. It was this consciousness and belief which brought about our decisions. We declared by these resolutions against reactionary movements like Fascism and Nazism which were directed against democracy and individual and national freedom. These movements were gaining strength day by day and India regarded this as the greatest danger to world progress and peace. India's head and heart were with those peoples who were standing up for democracy and freedom and resisting this wave of reaction.

India Tired Of British Imperialism

But while we were considering the dangers arising from Fascism and Nazism, it was impossible for us to forget the older danger which has been proved to be infinitely more fatal to the peace and freedom of nations than these new dangers, and which has in fact supplied the basis for this reaction. I refer to British imperialism. We are not distant spectators of this imperialism, as we are of the new reactionary movements. It has taken possession of our house and dominates over us. It was for this reason that we stated in clear terms that if new entanglements in Europe brought about war, India, which has been debarred from exercising her will and making free decisions, will not take any part in it. She could only consider this question when she had acquired the right of coming to decisions according to her own free will and choice.

India cannot endure the prospect of Nazism and Fascism, but she is even more tired of British imperialism. If India remains deprived of her natural right to freedom, this would clearly mean that British imperialism continued to flourish with all its traditional characteristics, and under such conditions, India would on no account be prepared to lend a helping hand for the triumph of British imperialism. This was the second declaration which was emphasized through these resolutions. These resolutions were repeatedly passed from the Lucknow session onwards till August 1939 and are known by the name of "War Resolutions."

All these declarations of the Congress were before the British Government when suddenly, in the third week of August 1939, the war clouds gathered and thundered and, at the beginning of September, war began.

At this stage I will ask you to pause for a moment and look back. What were the conditions prevailing in August last?

The Government of India Act of 1935 was imposed upon India forcibly by the British Government and, as usual, resorting to the old stratagem, it tried to make the world believe that it had conferred a big instalment of India's national right upon her. The world knows the decision of the Congress to reject this Act. Nevertheless the Congress decided to avoid a conflict at that stage and preferred a respite. It resolved to take charge of Provincial Governments on a certain definite condition. After this decision the Congress Ministries were functioning successfully in eight out of the eleven Provinces, and it was in the interest of Great Britain herself to maintain this state of affairs for as long a period as possible. There was yet another factor. So far as the War was concerned, India had clearly condemned Nazi Germany. Her sympathies were with the democratic nations, and this was a point in Britain's favour. Under such circumstances, it was natural to expect that if the British Government had changed its old imperialistic mentality in the slightest degree, it would, even though as a measure of expediency, change its old methods at this juncture and afford an opportunity to India to feel that she was breathing in a changed atmosphere. But we all know how the British Government behaved in this matter. There was not even a shadow of change discernible in its methods. Its policy was dictated exactly in accordance with the habits of an imperialism a hundred and fifty years old. It decided its course of action and, without India being afforded in any manner and in the slightest degree an opportunity to declare freely her opinion, her participation in the War was announced. It was not even considered necessary to give those representative assemblies, imposed upon us by British diplomacy for purpose of show, an opportunity of expressing their opinion.

The whole world knows, and so do we, how all the Empire countries were given freedom of decision; the representative assemblies of Canada Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ireland all of them arrived at an independent decision, in regard to their participation in the War, without the least outside interference. Not only this but when Ireland decided to remain neutral, no surprise was shown nor was a single voice raised against it in Great Britain. Mr. De Valera, in the very shadow of England, refused to extend his help to Britain in the War unless the question of Ulster was settled to his satisfaction.

But what place did India occupy in this picture of the British Commonwealth? India is being told to-day that the generous hand of Britain will confer upon her the precious gift of Dominion Status in the near but unknown future. When the War began, a war which will probably be one of the greatest in the world, India was pushed into it suddenly without her even realising that she was entering it. This fact alone was sufficient to show us which way the wind was blowing. But there was no need for us to hurry. Other opportunities were to come and the time was not distant when we could see the face of British imperialism even more unmasked and at closer quarters.

1914 War And After

When in 1914 the first spark was ignited in a corner of the Balkans, England and France raised the cry of the rights of small nations. Later, President Wilson's fourteen points came into view; their fate is well known to the world. On that occasion the situation was different. After the last war, England and France, intoxicated with victory, adopted a course of action which necessarily resulted in a reaction. This reaction grew. It took the shape of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany, and unrestrained dictatorships, based on brute force, challenged the peace and freedom of the world. When this happened inevitably the world aligned itself in two rival camps: one supporting democracy and freedom; the other encouraging the forces of reaction. And in this way a new picture of the coming war began to take shape. Mr. Chamberlain's Government, to which the existence of Soviet Russia was much more unbearable than the existence of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany and which considered Russia to be a living challenge to British imperialism, continued to watch this situation for three years. Not only this, but by its attitude it clearly and repeatedly encouraged Fascist and Nazi ambitions. Abyssinia, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Albania, disappeared as free countries, one after the other, from the map of the world. And Great Britain, by her vacillating policy, continually assisted in the destruction of their freedom. But when this course of action produced its natural and ultimate result and Nazi Germany marched ahead unchecked, the British Government found itself compelled to enter the arena of war. Had it not done so then, the power of Germany would have become an intolerable menace to British imperialism. Now the new slogans of freedom, world peace, democracy, took the place of the old cry of saving the smaller nations, and the whole world began to ring with these cries. The declaration of war on the 3rd September by Britain and France was made to the accompaniment of the resounding echoes of these slogans. The peoples of the world were bewildered and harassed by the brutal trial of strength and the worldwide unrest created by these new reactionary forces, and they lent a willing ear to the siren voices of these slogans.

Congress Demand

War was declared on the 3rd of September and on the 7th September the All-India Congress Working Committee met at Wardha to deliberate upon the situation. What did the Working Committee do on this occasion? All the declarations of the Congress made since 1936 were before it. It had also to face the action taken by the British Government in declaring India as a belligerent country. Undoubtedly the Congress could not have been blamed had it come to a final decision in accordance with the logic of the situation. But it continued to keep vigilant watch on its mind and heart; it resisted the natural urge of the moment for an acceleration of pace; it deliberated upon every aspect of the matter, unemotionally and dispassionately, and took the step which to-day entitled India to raise her head and say to the world that this was the only correct step which could have been then taken. The Congress postponed its final decisions and asked the British Government to state its war aims, for on this depended not only peace and justice for India, but for the whole world. If India was being invited to participate in this war, she had a right to know why this war was being fought. What was its object? If the result of this grim tragedy was not to be the same as that of the last war, and if it was really being fought to safeguard Freedom, Democracy and Peace and to bring a new order to the world, then, in all conscience, India had a right to know, what would be the effect of these aims on her own destiny.

The Working Committee formulated this demand in a long statement which was published on the 14th September, 1939. If I express the hope that this statement will occupy an outstanding place in recent Indian history, I am sure I am not claiming too much of the future historian. This is a simple but irrefutable document, based on truth and reason, and it can only be set aside by the arrogant pride of armed force. Though this cry was raised in India, in fact it was not of India only, but it was the agonised cry of wronged humanity, whose hopes had so often before been betrayed. Twenty-five years ago the world was plunged into one of the biggest infernos of death and destruction known to history, and yet this was but a preparation for a still bigger catastrophe. The world was bewitched and its hopes were kindled by cries of freedom for small nations, collective security, self-determination, disarmament, Leagues of Nations and international arbitration, and of similar high sounding phrases. But what was the result in the end? Every cry proved false; every vision that seemed so real to us, vanished as a dream. Again nations are being plunged into the blood and fire of war. Should we part with reason and reality so completely as not even to ask why this is being done and how this affects our destiny before plunging into this deluge of death and destruction?

Answer Of British Govt.

In answer to this demand of the Congress a regular series of statements were made on behalf of the British Government, both in England and in India. The first link of the series was the Delhi declaration of the Viceroy, dated the 17th October. This lengthy statement is perhaps a finished example of that peculiarly involved and tiring style which characterises the official literature of the Government of India. After reading page after page of this statement, the curtain is at last lifted with hesitation. We have a glimpse. We are told then that if we want to know the war aims we must read a speech by the Prime Minister of Britain, and this speech deals only with the peace of Europe and with the adjustment of international relations. Even the words "Freedom" and "Democracy" are not to be found in the Viceroy's statement. So far as India is concerned, it only reaffirms the policy laid down in the preamble of the 1919 Act, which is now embodied in the 1935 Act. To-day that policy continues to be the same; there is nothing to add to it or to improve it.

On the 17th of October, 1939, the statement of the Viceroy was published and the Working Committee met to deliberate upon it on the 22nd October at Wardha. Without any discussion it came to the conclusion that this reply could under no circumstances be considered satisfactory, and that it should now unhesitatingly give the decision, which it had postponed till then. The decision of the Working Committee was as follows:

"In the circumstances, the Committee cannot possibly give any support to Great Britain, for it would amount to an endorsement of the imperialistic policy which the Congress has always sought to end. As a first step in this direction, the committee call upon the Congress Ministries to tender their resignations."

As a result of this decision the Congress Ministries in eight Provinces resigned.

This was but the first step which the Congress took in the series of events. Now we have to see to what these events led. The communique of the Viceroy issued on the 5th February from Delhi giving the resume of the talk between him and Mahatma Gandhi, and Mahatma Gandhi's statement of the 6th February may be regarded as the last of this series. We all know the substance of the Viceroy's statement. The British Government, it is stated, fully desires that India should, in the shortest time possible under the circumstances, attain the status of a British dominion, and that the transition period should be as short as possible. But it is unwilling to concede to India the right of framing her own constitution and deciding her own destiny through her own elected representatives without outside interference. In other words, the British Government does not accept the position that India has got the right of self-determination.

Structure Of Make-Belief

At the first touch of reality the structure of make-belief fell to pieces. For the last four years the world resounded with cries of democracy and freedom. The utterances of the most responsible spokesmen of England and France in this regard are so fresh in our memory as not to need recall. But the moment India raised this question, the reality behind these utterances was unveiled. Now we are told that, without doubt, safeguarding the freedom of nations is the aim of this war but that this is confined within the geographical limits of Europe. The peoples of Asia and Africa should not dare to have any such hopes. Mr. Chamberlain has made this even more clear in his Birmingham speech of the 24th February, though we never had any doubts about the matter. He confirmed the British Government's action by his words. Proclaiming British war aims, he stated that they were fighting to secure that small nations in Europe shall henceforth live in security, free from the constant threat of aggression against their independence.

Real Mentality Of Europe

Though this answer about war aims has been given through a British spokesman, yet in reality it interprets the real mentality of Europe as a whole, which has been known to the world for the last two hundred years. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries whatever principles were accepted for individual and collective human freedom, the right to claim them and to benefit from them was limited to European nations. And even amongst them, its application was confined to the Christian nations of Europe. Today, in the middle of the twentieth century, the world has so changed that the thoughts and actions of the last century read like ancient history, and appear to us as faded landmarks in the distance. But we will have to admit that there is at least one distinctive landmark of Europe emphasizing human rights, which has not faded and is still with us. We have not passed it yet, or achieved those rights.

This reality has been brought home to us again by the problem of our own political and national rights in India. When, after the declaration of war, we raised the question of war aims and their effect on India's destiny, we were not forgetful of British policy in 1917 and 1919. We wanted to know how in the year 1939, when the world was covering the track of centuries in the course of days, England looked at India. Had that look changed? We were given a clear reply that it had not; even now there was no change in that imperialist outlook. We are told to believe that the British Government is very desirous that India should attain the status of a dominion, in the shortest possible period. We knew even before that the British Government had expressed this desire. Now we know that they are very anxious indeed.

But it is not a question of the desire of the measure of the desire of the British Government. The straight and simple question is of India's right; whether she is entitled to determine her own fate or not. On the answer to this question depend the answers to all other questions of the day. This question forms the foundation stone of the Indian problem; India will not allow it to be removed, for if it is displaced, the whole structure of Indian nationalism will collapse.

So far as the question of war is concerned our position is quite clear. We see the face of British imperialism as clearly now as we did in the last war, and we are not prepared to assist in its triumph by participating in the War. Our case is crystal clear. We do not wish to see British imperialism triumphant and stronger and thus lengthen the period of our own subjection to it. We absolutely refuse to do so. Our way lies patently in the opposite direction.

Let us return to our starting point and consider once again whither the step that we took after the declaration of war on the 3rd September is leading us. Where do we stand to-day? The answer to both these questions is by this time apparent to your minds and is hovering on your lips. It is not even necessary that your lips should tell me for I feel the quivering of your hearts. The step of temporary and partial co-operation which we took in 1937, we withdrew after the declaration of War. Inevitably we inclined towards further steps in non-co-operation. As we stand to-day, we have to decide whether we should march forward in this direction or go backward. When once a step is taken, there is no stopping. To cry halt, is to go back, and we refuse to go back. We can only, therefore, go forward. I am sure that the voice of every one of you joins mine when I proclaim that we must and will go forward.

Mutual Settlement

In this connection one question naturally faces us. It is the verdict of history that in a struggle between nations, no power forgoes its possessions unless compelled to do so. Principles of reason and morality have affected the conduct of individuals but have not affected the selfish conduct of Powers that dominate. To-day even in the middle of the twentieth century, we witness how the new reactionary forces in Europe have shattered man's faith in individual and collective human rights. In place of justice and reason, brute force has become the sole argument in the determination of rights. But while the world is presenting this depressing picture, there is another side, the hopeful side, which cannot be ignored. We see countless millions all over the world, without any distinction, awakening to a new consciousness which is spreading everywhere with great rapidity. This new consciousness is tired of the utter hopelessness of the old order, and is impatient for a new order based on reason, justice and peace. This new awakening which arose after the last War and took root in the deepest recesses of the human soul has now come to dominate men's minds and their utterances. Per-

(Continued on Page 10 Col 1)

REAL MENTALITY OF EUROPE

Though this answer about war aims has been given through a British spokesman, yet in reality it interprets the real mentality of Europe as a whole, which has been known to the world for the last two hundred years. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries whatever principles were accepted for individual and collective human freedom, the right to claim them and to benefit from them was limited to European nations. And even amongst them, its application was confined to the Christian nations of Europe.—Abul Kalam.

MUSLIMS SHOULD HAVE NO FEAR

The Muslims in India number between eighty and ninety millions. The same type of social or racial divisions, which affect other communities, do not divide them. The powerful bonds of Islamic brotherhood and equality have protected them to a large extent from the weakness that flows from social divisions. It is true that they number only one-fourth of the total population; but the question is not one of population ratio, but of the large numbers and the strength behind them. Can such a vast mass of humanity have any legitimate reason for apprehension that in a free and democratic India, it might be unable to protect its rights and interest?—Abul Kalam.

HIDDEN HAND BEHIND THIS ETERNAL TRIANGLE

What is it that obliges British statesmen to remind us so often of the problem of the minorities, and to make the world believe that this stands in the way of Indian freedom? If it is really so, why does not the British Government recognise clearly India's freedom and give us an opportunity to solve this problem for ever by mutual agreement amongst ourselves?

Dissensions were sown and encouraged amongst us, and yet we are taunted because of them. We are told to put an end to our communal conflicts, but opportunity to do so is denied us. Such is the position deliberately created to thwart us; such are the chains that bind. But no difficulties or constrains can deter us from taking the right steps with courage and fortitude. Our path is full of obstacles but we are determined to overcome them.—ABUL KALAM AZAD.

Nazi Hand Behind Finnish Tragedy

SCANDINAVIA ON DOOR-STEP OF DANGER

Chamberlain Pooh-poohs Brenner Pass "Peace Offensive"

Finland would never have been invaded but for the Pact between Germany and Soviet. It is only German threats which terrified the Scandinavian Countries into withholding help which might have saved her, said Mr. Chamberlain, paying tribute to the "heroic Finnish resistance" in the course of his war statement in the Commons.

SCANDINAVIA IN DANGER

Referring to the policy of Neutral States, Mr. Chamberlain doubted whether the Security of Norway and Sweden had been preserved", and made a sarcastic reference to the doctrine of neutrality which landed its adherents on the doorstep of new danger.

A SUICIDAL POLICY

Mr. Attlee, paying tribute to Finland's magnificent fight against aggression, declared that the Policy of sitting quiet was suicidal and that the initiative must not be left with Hitler.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

LONDON March 19.

An undercurrent of keen interest and some excitement is evident when the House of Commons met this afternoon to hear Mr. Chamberlain's war statement and to prepare the subsequent debate on it. The American Ambassador Mr. Joseph Kennedy was sitting next to M. Maisky in the Diplomatic Gallery.

The Belgian, French, Chinese, Spanish, Turkish and Argentine Ambassadors in addition to Mr. Joseph Kennedy and M. Maisky were in the Ambassador's gallery. Ministers from smaller neutral countries and Dominion High Commissioners were also present.

TRIBUTE TO FINNISH DEFENCE

Mr. Chamberlain, who was loudly cheered on rising to make his war statement, referred at the outset to Finland and said that nothing had happened to modify the first impression that a great tragedy had occurred. A consideration of the Peace Terms only confirmed the view that they were such that they could only be accepted under dire compulsion. "It is no use to pretend that they do not gravely compromise the independence and integrity of that country", continued Mr. Chamberlain, "it is a bitter thought indeed, for all lovers of freedom that the prolonged and heroic defence of the Finns was in the end unable to withstand the overwhelming superiority in numbers and equipment of their foes. Their stand was not in vain (Cheers.) They have preserved their honour and won the respect of the world (Cheers). Their Government still holds office and their army is intact. The spirit of their people is unbroken."

BRITAIN WILL STILL HELP

"If we in this country in spite of all that we did were unable to save Finland from her fate, perhaps our power to help Finland is not yet at an end (Loud cheers). We shall watch with deepest sympathy her efforts to rebuild her national life and if, as it seems almost certain further aid is required to help her to her feet. I know that this country with others will gladly take its share in contributing to the regeneration of Finland.

The collapse of the Finnish resistance caused a profound shock throughout the world. Once again we are compelled to see another small state a victim of that aggression which we have taken up arms to resist. It is only to be expected that German propaganda would exploit this event to remove the responsibility from themselves and throw it on others.

NAZI RESPONSIBILITY

"But Germany cannot escape her responsibility (Cheers).

Finland would never have been invaded but for the pact between Germany and Soviet. It is only German threats which terrified the Scandinavian countries into withholding help which might have saved her. Any suggestion that this country and France in any way failed in their obligation to do their utmost to assist Finland in her need is one that cannot for a moment be maintained (Cheers) and least of all should such a suggestion come from individuals in countries far away from the seat of war (Prolonged cheers) and who have never felt any anxiety for their friends or themselves".

BRITAIN'S DIFFICULTIES

Mr. Chamberlain then dealt with the assistance to Finland under two heads namely assistance in material and assistance in men. Any appeal from Finland did not remain unanswered, and every request from Finland was considered promptly.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasised **that if Norway and Sweden had** given them passage, a British and French expedition could have arrived in Finland long before the date asked for.

"I say without hesitation that neither Britain nor France is to be reproached themselves for their action throughout this affair (cheers) but what about Germany? The responsibility for this Finnish war stands squarely and solely on the shoulders of Germany.

SCANDINAVIA IN DANGER

Mr. Chamberlain then doubted whether the security of Norway and Sweden had been preserved. On the contrary, danger had been brought closer than ever to those two countries. Today, it stood upon their doorstep and they were bound to feel some sympathy for the position of those two countries. They thought that they stood far enough outside the centre of disturbance not to suffer the fate of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

"I would point out that the doctrine of Neutrality which brought about the action of Norway and Sweden, was based on the assumption that any thing was better for a small neutral country than to be involved in the war between Germany and the Allies. That in turn was based upon another assumption that it was a matter of indifference to those small neutral states whether the war ended in a victory for Germany or the Allies. Until these assumptions are abandoned (cheers), and the necessary deductions are drawn from that abandonment, the policy of those small neutral states will neither correspond to realities nor will it be adequate to safeguard their own interests. Nothing will or can save them but determination to defend themselves and join with others who are ready to aid them in the defences."

ON WELLES' MISSION

Mr. Chamberlain then referred to Mr. Sumner Welles' visit and said that the Government were happy to welcome him and inform him fully and frankly of their view. He was confident that Mr. Welles was able to get an actual view of the sentiment of all sections of the community and see for himself the unity of purpose with which they were all inspired.

When he returned to Italy, he found himself in the presence of a new event—the meeting of the two dictators on the Brenner Pass. On top of that meeting had naturally given rise to many speculations as to its purpose. Some thought that it was for the purpose of elaborating new peace proposals but Mr. Chamberlain said that he did not know whether that was true or not. "For aught I know, these two gentlemen may have spent their time discussing the conditions under which an Italian ship was destroyed yesterday by a German mine. Whatever may be the outcome, we are ready to meet it. We are not likely to be diverted from the purpose for which we have entered this war."

MORAL PEACE

Mr. Chamberlain referred to President Roosevelt's definition of moral peace and added "it is to obtain such a peace that we have taken up arms. We intend to fight until it has been secured." The Prime Minister then dealt with the Scapa Flow Raid which was described as a very important affair. He continued, "if indeed it was a raid upon the fleet in Scapa Flow it must be classed as a failure.

In a grim struggle, minor incidents of this kind are of little importance. There are some who would urge a more vigorous policy, who say that by some unexplained imaginative stock of daring, we ought to wrest to ourselves the intiative. With the responsibility which rests upon the shoulders of the Government, we cannot be hustled (ministerial cheers) into adventures which appear to us to present little chance of success and much chance of danger and perhaps disaster. The time and place for us to strike must be decided upon with the most expert advice we can command. In the meantime, the best way to ensure victory is is to preserve unshaken our determination and unity. We have redoubtable Allies. We have our kinsmen and fellow subjects in the British Empire. We have loyal and trusted friends across the Channel with their magnificent army and unlimited patriotism. Best of all, we have the consciousness that we are fighting for is what every rightminded citizen in the world desires—the establishment of durable and moral peace such as that of which President Roosevelt spoke" (loud cheers).

Mr. Attlee said that Finland's magnificent fight against aggression was in the same cause as that for which Britain was fighting. The opposition, added Mr. Attlee, were not in a position to say that the British Government could have sent more with safety but he would like to be certain that what was sent was sent in time and without unnecessary delay.

Mr. Attlee asked if Britain was doing all they could on the diplomatic field, military field and economic field. He agreed with Mr. Chamberlain that the lesson they must learn from Finland was that if they wanted to defeat aggression they must stand together. He trusted that they were prepared to resist any attack that Hitler might make upon them. He, however, declared that the policy of sitting quite would be suicidal and that the initiative must not be left with Hitler.

Sir Archibald Sinclair said that they were at war with an immensely powerful and efficient enemy. The question at issue was whether Europe would rattle back into gangster Governments or whether they could recreate their civilisation based on freedom and justice and the rule of the law. Poland, Finland, the Baltic and the Scandinavian countries depended on the victory of the Allies in the war against Germany.—Reuter.

KHAKSARS DEFY GOVT. ORDER

(Continued from page 1.)

mainly from North West Frontier Province collected in Lahore City this morning with the object of holding a procession in a military formation in defiance of the recent Government orders under the Defence of India Rules.

The District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police on getting information, immediately proceeded to the spot and warned them that such processions were forbidden and attempted to dissuade them from their intention.

They refused, however, to abandon their processions and when they found their way barred by a posse of police, they attacked them with their spades and inflicted a number of injuries. They were subsequently held up by a larger body of police whom they also attacked and the police were forced to fire.

The exact number of casualties is not yet known but some Khaksars are reported to have been killed. The Senior Superintendent of Police received serious injuries from spades and have been admitted to hospital. Their condition is causing anxiety.

The District Magistrate was also injured, one constable has been killed and five or six others injured. The police and military reinforcements have arrived and are patrolling the city."

MISCHIEF-MAKERS LIABLE TO BE SHOT

Mr. F. C. Bourne, District Magistrate, has issued an order warning that any person committing murderous assault or arson is liable to be fired at.—A.P.

Ban On Weapons

LAHORE, Mar 19.

The District Magistrate of Lahore has promulgated an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C. prohibiting the carrying of firearm knife swords, kirpans, belcha, lathi or any other article capable of being used as an arm for a period of two months in the streets and public places within the limits of the Lahore Municipality.

The District Magistrate has also promulgated a curfew order requiring people within the limits of the walled City of Lahore to remain indoors between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 p.m. with effect from to-day.—A. P.

No Gatherings For Two Months

Another order issued by the District Magistrate prohibits for a period of two months any gathering or assembly of five or more persons in any street, lane or public place of any kind whatsoever within the limits of the Lahore Municipality and strictly warns all members of the public not to organise join or take part in any such gathering or assembly.

Warning To Papers

A Gazette Extraordinary has been issued directing all printers, publishers and editors in the Districts of Lahore and Amritsar to submit for approval to the Special Press Adviser, Lahore all matter relating to the unlawful association commonly known as the Khaksars. Such matter shall not be published until the special Press Adviser has given his approval.

SUNNIS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

RAWALPINDI, Mar. 19.

Civil disobedience has been started by the Sunnis of Taxila against the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Police prohibiting their entry into a village mosque. About 18 Sunnis have been arrested so far.

The Sunnis appear in the public in a 'jatha' and, profusely garlanded, start for the said mosque to say prayers.—United Press.

PROPERTY TAX CHALLENGED

Bombay Appeal Filed In Federal Court

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Mr. R. G. Naik, to-day filed a petition of appeal in the Federal Court on behalf of his client, Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy, of Bombay.

The proceedings arose out of a suit filed by Sir Byramjee in the Bombay High Court in which he challenged the validity of the Urban Immovable Property Tax levied by Government of Bombay and Government of Bombay and contended "inter alia" that Part VI of the Bombay Finance Act 1932, together with the Bombay Finance Act of 1939 was "ultra vires" of Bombay Provincial Legislature and that the Urban Immovable Property Tax levied under the said Act was illegal and invalid.

The Bombay High Court dismissed the suit, but granted a certificate for leave to appeal to Federal Court. The present petition was filed in the Federal Court to-day.—A. P.

MINIMUM PRICE FOR JUTE?

CALCUTTA, March 19

The announcement that the Government was examining a proposal to initiate a bill for fixing a minimum price for jute was made by Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Minister for Agriculture, in the Bengal Council today.—A. P. Special

Fr. Steamer Mined & Sunk

Two Members Of Crew Killed

LONDON, March 19

The French steamer "Capitaine Augustin" (3137 tons) of Havre was mined and sunk off the east coast of England.

Two members of the crew were killed.

The remainder were taken off and landed at a resort from which people ashore had seen the vessel sink—Reuter.

GERMAN PEACE PLAN REPORT DISCOUNTED

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Reports of a German Eleven-Point Peace plan were discounted by Mr. Stephen Early, Mr. Roosevelt's Private Secretary, who told reporters that no information had been transmitted to the United States' Government to support published reports of such a plan. On the basis of authoritative reports received by the United States Government, "peace headlines would appear to be very empty."

Mr. Early added that Mr. Roosevelt had carefully read and analysed all reports received.—Reuter.

REICHSTAG TO BE SUMMONED?

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 19.

Hitler may summon the Reichstag in the next few days to hear the result of the Brenner meeting, it is learned from a Berlin source.

The decision probably depends on a final message from Rome after Mussolini's farewell talk with Mr. Sumner Welles.—Reuter.

THE RULES OF HEALTH *are few and simple*

Look after Inner Cleanliness with Andrews, and you will enjoy real fitness every day of your life.

Each sparkling glass of Andrews cleanses the entire system. First, Andrews cleans the mouth. Then it settles the stomach, corrects acidity and indigestion, and sweetens the breath. As Andrews goes on its purifying way, it tones up the liver and checks biliousness. And finally — to complete your Inner Cleanliness — Andrews gently clears the bowels, sweeping away those body-heating impurities that thicken your figure and coarsen your skin.

Only Andrews — the delicious Inner Cleanliness Health Drink — can do all this for you. Take it regularly. It corrects constipation and the same dose always answers. Handy size (4 oz.) As. 11. Large size (double quantity) Rs. 1/4.

"Having a bad attack of jaundice, I became very constipated and bilious and was unable to take my food. My doctor ordered me to take Andrews every morning. This I did and obtained instant relief. I could feel myself improving every day."— B. J. F.

For Inner Cleanliness be regular with your

ANDREWS LIVER SALT *The Ideal Tonic Laxative*

THEY'RE PLEASING MORE SMOKERS ALL THE TIME

Increasing sales show that more and more smokers are saying "Player's Please"—convincing proof that the great majority realise and appreciate the truth of the Player's maxim "IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS"

ENGLAND'S MOST POPULAR CIGARETTE TODAY.

Player's Please

MUTT AND JEFF—And Jeff Isn't Eggsactly a Butter and Egg Man at That — By BUD FISHER

ARE YOUR EGGS FRESH?
FRESH? WHY, MAN, FEEL 'EM! THEY'RE STILL WARM!
HOW MUCH ARE YOUR EGGS A DOZEN?
WELL, WE HAVE TWO PRICES! FRESH EGGS ARE FIFTY CENTS A DOZEN AND CRACKED EGGS THIRTY CENTS A DOZEN!
O.K., TOOTS, CRACK ME A DOZEN!
?
AND I WAS ONLY CRACKIN A JOKE!
DAIRY
12-13

FOURTH DAY OF BOMBAY SPRING MEETING

Acceptances And Order Of Running For Thursday's Racing

THE DELTA PLATE. Distance—1 mile 1 furlong.

Rayhas 9-0, Sa'd Faruq 9-0, Dhib al Sahra'a 8-9, Virkumar 9-0, The Pilot 8-10, Abdal al Mosul 8-9, Zahir 8-3, Sheik Shalal 8-3 Faraj Allah 8-3, Jambal 8-3, President 8-3, Mulbun 83, Great Mogul 7-10, Pride of Mosul 7-10, Muzhir 7-10, Nassar 7-10.

THE MARCH PLATE. Division II. Distance—7 furlongs.

Vallena 9-4, Rotten Row 8-7, Satara 8-7, Idar's Gift 8-4, Miss O. K. 8-2, Pratap 8-2, Mahboob's Choice 8-0, First Choice 8-0, Potato Jones 7-12, Full Faith 7-11 Vikramsinha 7-9.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE. Division II. Distance—6 furlongs.

Shadrach 9-2, Red Gold 8-6, Advance 9-0, Tipperary 8-9, Shipstoll 8-9, Peviresco 8-9, Swift Reynard 8-6, Sunnymorn 8-4, Shankarprasad 8-2, How's That 8-2, Loveable 8-0, Jocund 7-12, Marina 7-7, Panna Prince 7-7.

THE MARCH PLATE. Division I. Distance—7 furlongs.

Sappho 9-0, Shahenshah 8-12, Princess Hilal 8-5, Rathavon 8-12 Star of Baroda 8-9, Fancy Glen 8-4, Tap Dance 8-2, Turf King 7-13, Blue Bonnet 7-13. Welfare 7-7.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE. Division I. Distance—6 furlongs.

Dightena Valley 9-2, Ben Braggie 9-0, Billard 9-0, Final Glance 8-12, Apple Jelly 8-12, Ganymede 8-11, Cougar 8-6, Galahad Star 8-5, Spun Glass 8-4, Britebeard 8-2, What's What 8-2, Sir Robin 8-0, Pearl Queen 7-11, Peace Treaty 7-7, Hassina 7-7. Legendary 7-7.

THE TRALEE PLATE. Distance—About 1 1/2 mile.

Mademoiselle Eileen 9-2, Mona Liza 9-0, Rose of Persia II 8-12, Mukama 8-10, Appenzell 8-10, Winning Post 8-8, Koanga 8-8, Talkless 8-7, Greek Gem 8-4, Ferryman 7-12, Bright Lad 7-12, Kirkibost 7-7, Why Not 7-7.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP. Division I. Distance—7 furlongs.

Seventh Heaven 10-0, Banash Amer 8-5, Chief Ruler 8-3, Royal Rival 8-12, Kolhapur 8-8, Taj al Barat 8-3, Nur Jehan 8-2, Walk Over 7-7, Great Star 8-0, Reformer 8-0, Majid Pasha 7-9, Laftat Allah 7-5.

THE ST. CLOUD HANDICAP Distance—6 furlongs.

Diamond Shower 9-4, Usk 9-4, Synagogue 9-0, Faris II 8-9, Teller 8-0, Mahboob 8-9, Cheer Boys 7-12, Bachelor's Bard 8-7, Canticle 8-7, Hautboy 8-2, Masque 8-0, Glanely 8-0, Tall Story 7-12, Bastion 7-9.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE. Distance—2 miles.

Gay Talkie 9-4, Cave Man 9-4, Martara 9-0, Loch Ness 8-11, Coeus 8-9, Kingdom 8-5, Monte Carlo 7-7, Bouldnor 7-7, Caricca 7-4, Dinah's Son 7-7, Garden Warbler 7-4.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP. Division II Distance—7 furlongs.

Golden Ticket 9-4, Dahman Suri 8-4, White Flower 9-0, Thousand Dollars 9-0, Aziza 7-13, Fair Play 8-11, Gold Deposit 8-11, Star of Kashmir 8-10, Al Hamil 8-10 Burgess 8-9, Sagban Pasha 8-9, Fire Fly 8-7, Asad 8-4, Zain ul Muluk 8-4, Hashim 8-2, Mujbil Hamid 7-11, Imperial 7-9, Saif al Muluk 7-7, Moonstone 7-4.

LATEST GALLOPS AT MAHALUXMI

Coeus And Vandyke Work Impressively On The Track

(From Our Track Correspondent)

The following gallops were noted at Mahaluxmi:—

TETRAZONE (R. Boy) and CANTICLE (R. Boy) covered six furlongs at a smart pace.

COEUS (Burn) was superior to CARIOCA (Marrable) in a brisk nine furlongs run on the race-track in 2 minutes. Former must run well in the distance handicap next Thursday.

GLANELY (R. Boy) gave a speedy display when sent six furlongs on the race-track. Fit.

VANDYKE (Lott) was better than GAY TALKIE (Brace) in a rousing pace ten furlongs on the race-track.

MAHBOOB (Britt) and CHEER BOYS (R. Boy) were level at the end of a sharply run six furlongs on the grass-track. Fit horses.

MASQUE (Meherji) traversed a mile at a good pace and pleased. He has improved.

BACHELOR'S BARD (Burn) gave satisfaction when sent five furlongs on the grass-track.

LOVEABLE (R. Boy) was slightly better than BILLARD and LENS (Rook) in a smart six furlongs dash on the race-track.

COUGAR (Meherji) was sharpened over 4 furlongs. An improving sort.

ADVANCE (R. Boy) and SIR ROBIN (R. Boy) were concerned in a smart six furlongs run.

QUITE TRUE (R. Boy) showed plenty of pace in a 4 furlongs spurt.

TALKLESS (R. Boy) had ROSE OF PERSIA (R. Boy) beaten in a good pace nine furlongs on the tan.

TURF KING (R. Boy) had ROSE APPLE (R. Boy) beaten over a seven furlongs run on the race-track. Former has come on well.

KOLHAPUR (Evans) disposed of PRINCE HILAL (N. Dawood) in a brisk mile gallop.

WALK OVER (R. Boy) went over 7 furlongs at a nice pace.

DAHMAN SURI (R. Boy) was in front of DAHMAN FADHIL (R. Boy) at the end of a sharp seven furlongs run.

SA'AD FARUQ (R. Boy) gave a smart display when beating DHIB AL SAHRA'A (R. Boy) easily in a good pace mile gallop on the grass-track.

GOLD DEPOSIT (Brace) was superior to STABLE MATE in a burst over the seven furlongs on the tan.

CHIEF RULER (R. Boy) had the measure of FIRE FLY (Lott) over a seven furlongs run on the tan.

SEVENTH HEAVEN (Maxwell) strode out freely in a seven furlongs pace gallop on the tan.

KING HILAL (R. Boy) and SAIF AL MULUK (Evans) were well together at the end of a sharp six furlongs on the inner grass.

Note:—HAUT BOY, WELFARE, HASHIM.

GRAND NATIONAL

Archibald To Ride "Kilstar"

LONDON, March 19.

The following is the call over on Grand National:—

15/2 Kilstar, offered; 100/9 Professor Second, offered, 12/1 taken; 100/7 Royal Danieli; 20/1 Sterling Duke, offered; 33/1 Venturesome Knight taken and offered; 33/1 Inversible, offered.

PROBABLES

The following are the Grand National probables with jockeys:—

Royal Mail (Williams), Royal Danieli (Moore), Professor Second (Owen), The Up Lifter (Danny Morgan), Dunhill Castle (Parvin); Rockquilia (Carey), Workman (Hyde), Red Lagio (Lider), Dominick's Cross (Mitchell), Black Hawk (Rimell), Kilstar (Archibald), Away (Coleman), Timber-Wolf (Nicholson), Hillhead Prince (Wilson), Mac Moffat (Alder), John Chinaman (Magee), Milano (M. Jones), Knightsbrook (Moloney), Venturesome Knight (Mr. Tweedie), Litigant (Mr. Black), Lecygne (Ogrady), Symaethis (Feakes), Inversible (Hogan), Bogskar (Foley), Boyo (Taylor), National Night (H. Jones), Takvorpacha (Major Prior Palmer), Cornlaw (Myles), Luxborough (no jockey), Lazy Boots (Ward), Prime (Mr. Marsh), Cordite (I. Morgan), Underbid (Bissill), Bachelor Prince (no jockey), Down Right (Captain Seeley), Tuckmill (Kelly), Gold Arrow (Lay), Second Act (Dowdeswell), Red Freeman (Redmond), Sterling Duke (Brogan), Airgeadsios is being scratched. Chesterton, Bally Fox and Young Mischief are doubtful runners.—Reuter.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

Titan's Price Contracts, Half Point Behind Favourite

LONDON, March 19.

The following is the call-over on the Lincolnshire Handicap:—

7 to 1 Quartier Maitre offered, 15 to 2 taken; 15 to 2 Titan offered, 8 to 1 taken; 100 to 8 Time Step; 100 to 7 Wonersh; 100/6 Aldine; 20/1 South Port offered.

Information is now available as to the probables and the jockeys engaged.

These are:—Golden-Sovereign (Beary), Hot Bun II, (Sam Wragg); Boompa-Daisy (Nevett), Wonersh (Weston), Titan (E. Smith), Quartiermaitre (Gordon Richards), South Port (Lowrey), Floretti (Lane), Paul Beg (Gunn), Davy Do Little (A. Burns), Squadron Castle (Dyson), Aldine (Richardson), Reynard's Lodge (Wells) Mr. Snodgrass (P. Evans), Rosetown (D. Smith), Ticcagari (Tucker), Uncle Archie (Mullins), Punt Gun (Dick), Hamac (Sharpe), Bannymede (Nicols).

No jockeys have been selected for Time Step, Nagor, Elinca, and Corena.

The following are doubtful runners: Fast Step, Fairfax, Kings Gap, Spliced and Straight Four.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Why Not An Indian Girls' Team?

Women's Hockey is on us and if the excellent display put up by our girls last year is any augury, the 1940 Season is going to be a treat for hockey fans. As usual the ball will be set rolling with the Hayes Cup Competition, for which the entries close to-day (Wednesday) and the draw is on Thursday.

That well-known sporting institution, the Parel Sporting Club, has as one of its objects the improvement of hockey among the fair-sex and the Hayes Cup is one of their annual ventures. Last year the tournament was patronised by all local Women's Clubs in Bombay—except the Bombay Gymkhana and Bombay Telephone Co., but this season these two clubs have also shown their willingness to participate.

The Clubs participating last year were:—Bombay City "A", Bombay City "B", Vincent Club, Procter Ladies Club and Christ Church and Barnes.

The winners were Bombay City "A"—and the runners-up Proctor Ladies Club.

WHY NOT INDIAN GIRLS?

Mr. Jos. Gonsalves, the energetic Honorary Secretary of the Parel Sporting Club, has one grouse. He tells "The Bombay Chronicle", that despite efforts, he fails to get a hockey team of Indian girls to compete. He does not see why Indian girls cannot equal their Goan, Anglo-Indian and European sisters and also emulate their brothers.

INTER-COMMUNAL HOCKEY

Goans Throw Away A Two-Goal Lead

KARACHI, March 19.

The Goans and the Indian Christians, the holders, each tallied two points in the final of the Sind Inter-Communal Hockey Tournament.

On the run of play the Goans should have won. They played sparkling hockey and ran away with things in the early period, establishing a lead of two goals.

Over confidence was the Goans undoing in the last period. They appeared satisfied with the advantage held and took things easy. Two opportunities presented themselves to the Indian Christians, they seized both, and held out till time. His Excellency the Governor of Sind was amongst a huge gathering of spectators.

P. P. Fernandes and Max Fernandes scored for the Goans, U'Chong and W. De Costa gave the Indian Christians their points. The equaliser was scored in the 53rd minute of the game.

The teams were:—

INDIAN CHRISTIANS: Sebastian; A. Gonsalves and O. B. Nazareth; T. Gonsalves, J. Gonsalves and B. Dean; D'Costa, Pereira, Franklin, U'Chong and J. Fernandes.

GOANS: T. Braganza; L. Gonsalves and I. Fernandes; Pereira, Martyres and D. Braganza; R. Fernandes, M. Fernandes, H. Fernandes, P. P. Fernandes and P. Mendes.

Mr. A. O. Ayre who won the Veterans' Doubles, along with Mr. T. W. Brough, in the "Bombay Gymkhana" Tennis Championships. Mr. Ayre is good at varieties of strokes.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

POLICE DASH AND HUSTLE WIN

St. Xavier's "B" Throw Away Good Game

Bombay City Police ... 1: Brijraj Young Men 0
15th Punjab Regiment 1: St. Xavier's "B" 3

The preliminary phase of the Aga Khan tournament progresses fast and two more teams had their aspirations to classic hockey honours nipped. Those leaving the competition were the Brijraj Young Men and St. Xavier's College "B". The former were beaten by the Bombay City Police and the College boys, were bettered by the 2nd Bn. 15th Punjab Regiment. In both matches a solitary goal was the eliminating factor.

FIRST GAME

The Brijraj Young had the Police desperately defending during a spell, and the latter were lucky to remain on terms. Adams, in the pivotal birth, falling back proved a stalwart behind. Couto, the Police outside right, nearly gave his side the lead in the 20th minute.

POLICE SCORE

The Police got to their opponents' area immediately on resuming—Stanley put the ball over the goal. Chintum was responsible for two smart saves during this phase of the game. Three penalty corners came to the Police. Off the last came the much sought for point, a scramble in the goal mouth saw Stanley snatch the ball, he gave it to Lazarus standing unmarked, who cleverly outwitted Chintum.

The Police deservedly ran out winners.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY CITY POLICE: Scott, Baboo and Hamid I; Shivaji, Adams and Hamid II; Couto, Stanley, Lazarus, Rodriques and Abbas.

BRIJRAJ YOUNG MEN: Chintum; Callian and Dewle; Chand Mettaloo and Kharath; Aboo, Baboo, Moore, Gaikwar and Jagtap.

SELFISH PLAY

St. Xavier's began brilliantly and outclassed the Punjabis and it was surprising the College did not take the lead. Poor finishing by the pressing side was here the main factor why the game continued at love-all.

The second half was a change as far as the Regiment was concerned. They pulled themselves together and had a greater say in things than hitherto allowed by the dashing Collegians. Twenty minutes after the interval, they forged ahead. A free hit outside the College "D" reached Sohan Singh in the striking circle and he flashed in a shot that found the net. The Punjabis continued to hold sway and Captain Alexander eight minutes before the close missed a glorious opening. St. Xavier's endeavoured to get on terms but failed.

The teams were:—

2ND BN. 15TH PUNJAB REGIMENT:—Rahat Shah, Narrinjan Singh and Nazir Hussein; Udham Singh, Resham Singh and Garja Singh; Mangal Singh, Atar Singh, Amar Singh, Capt. Alexander and Sohan Singh.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE "B".—F. Suares; S. Oliveira and F. G. Pinto; E. Carlos, E. Saldanha and G. Fernandes; W. Mathias, L. De Souza, L. Dias, L. De Souza and E. De Souza.

To-day's Games

Gymkhana ground—4-15 p.m.—Christ Church and Barnes vs. Bombay City Police:

New Boating & Rowing Club

H. H. MAHARANA OF DHARAMPUR OPENS BOAT HOUSE

Bombay sports fans are fortunate in having two enthusiastic and persevering young men as Kurshed and Rustom Golwalla. Their fathers before them, the late Messrs. Dadiba and Framroze Golwalla opened the first swimming pool in Bombay in 1896. Four years later, the now well-known Victoria Cosmopolitan Swimming Bath, through their energies, came into existence. The game of Water Polo was introduced by these sporting gentlemen in 1903.

On Tuesday their two worthy sons had the pleasure of seeing a Cosmopolitan Boating and Rowing Club start as a joint venture to the Victoria Swimming Pool. Kurshed and Rustom laboured hard to make this much needed amenity a possibility. It probably would have taken some time before their desire materialised. Here His Highness Maharana Shree Vijayadevji of Dharampur, played "Fairy Prince". He gave the idea of a Cosmopolitan rowing and boating club his patronage and generous support. He went further by making a very substantial donation towards the construction of what is now known as the Dharampur Boat House. His Highness further permitted the new Club to appropriate his colours.

His Highness was present personally on Tuesday to open the Club and a very large gathering of all communities responded to the invitation of Messrs. Golwalla to be present at the opening ceremony.

Mr. M. F. Mavji, the Joint Honorary Secretary of the new Club requested His Highness the Maharana of Dharampur to open the Club.

His Highness speaking before the ceremony said 'inter alia':

"In your address you have referred to my hobby of Shikar and my love of music. I may claim some acquaintance with the exciting sport of Big Game. I may claim to be a devoted votary of the Divine art of music. But I can claim neither the one nor the other in the refreshing recreation and the life-saving art of swimming.

"My acquaintance with the art of swimming does not date back earlier than the month of February 1940, and what little proficiency I can now lay claim to in the art of swimming is entirely due to the efficient manner in which Mr. Khurshed Golwalla imparted the knowledge thereof to me. Even now I cannot claim to be an apt pupil. I believe, I am, therefore, right in asserting that in inviting me to perform this ceremony you have been actuated by a desire to encourage an indifferent pupil of your like myself in developing yet keener and more lasting interest in the healthy and wholesome art of swimming, art of swimming."

Messrs. Golwalla were "at home" to the large gathering after the Boat House had been declared open.

Following a good tea, Mr. Barfiwala enhanced the pleasures of a very enjoyable evening by a Cinema show. A number of films with a sporting background were shown and also a Charles Chaplin comedy reel.

SACRED DUTY OF EVERY INDIAN

Over 100,00,00,00 of Rupees are taken away every year by the foreign insurance companies. To avoid this drain on our country's resources, it is the sacred duty of every Indian to insure with Indian Insurance Companies.

Indian Globe is a 100%, progressive Indian Insurance Concern.

Transacting,

FIRE, MOTOR, MARINE, LIFE.

INSURE WITH:

THE INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

315—321 Hornby Road Fort BOMBAY.

Brightly coloured garments wash perfectly every time if you use Sunlight Soap. The careful Sunlight cleansing keeps precious garments as bright and colourful as the day they were first bought.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

MADE IN INDIA FROM PURE VEGETABLE OILS ONLY.

S. 18-193 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

BHOPAL STUDENTS WIN LAURELS

BHOPAL, March 18.

Two students of the Bhopal Government Asafiya Tibbiya College, it is learnt, carried off the prizes offered at the All-India Debate organised by the Delhi Tibbiya College for students of Tibbiya Colleges in India. Macbool Hussain and Ghulam Abbas, the Bhopal competitors won a cup and two medals from competitors from the Amritsar, Jaipur, Lahore, Aligarh, Benares, Patiala, Patna, Lucknow, Agra and Delhi Tibbiya Colleges.—A. P.

Talks On Cricket Umpiring

Messrs. H. N. Contractor and A. A. Fyzee, Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Cricket Association announce that three talks on umpiring by Mr. P. H. Davur have been arranged and that all who are interested in the subject will be welcome at them. These talks will be at the Islam Gymkhana, on the Kennedy Sea Face, on Tuesday, April, 2 and 9 and Friday, April 19, 1940, beginning at 6-15 p.m. each day.

FOUR CENTURIES BY DE SARAM

COLOMBO, (By Mail.)

F. C. De Saram continues to maintain his position in Ceylon cricket as its leading batsman. His latest triumph with the bat was achieved last week-end on the Colombo Oval at the expense of a strong Tamil team, when he scored 103, which by the way was his fourth century for this year in first class cricket.

(Bombay cricket fans will recall De Saram playing for the Rest in the Pentangular Tournament.—Observer.)

G. I. P. TROUNCE H.V.M. SPORTS CLUB

The G. I. P. Railway (Headquarters) entered the semi-final round of the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament at the expense of the Hindustan Vanaspati Sports Club on Tuesday.

The winners were too good for their opponents and had little difficulty in putting them out of the tournament. The G. I. P. could have notched more than the five points they did. The H. V. M. Sport Club did no scoring.

The G. I. P. now meet their erstwhile rivals, the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in the second semi-final on Thursday 21st instant. This will be a pm match and is sure to provide 60 minutes of top class hockey.

MINORITIES AND POLITICAL FUTURE OF INDIA

Exploiting Communal Situation

(Continued from page 7)

haps there is no parallel in history to the speed of this awakening.

In these circumstances was it beyond the realm of possibility that history should, contrary to its old record, take a new step? Was it impossible that two great peoples of the world, who had been tied together by the course of events as rulers and ruled, should create a new relationship between them, based on reason, justice and peace? If that had been possible, the sorrows born of world war would have given place to a new-born hope; and the new order of reason and justice would have ushered in a new dawn. If the British people could have proudly said to the world today that they had added such a new example to history, what a vast and unparalleled triumph this would have been for humanity! Certainly this was not an impossibility, but it was an amazingly difficult thing to do.

In the prevailing darkness of the times, it is faith in the bright side of human nature which sustains the great soul of Mahatma Gandhi. He is always prepared to take advantage of every opening which might lead to a mutual settlement without feeling that he is weakening his unassailable position.

Since war began, several members of the British Cabinet have tried to make the world believe that the old order of British imperialism has ended, and that today the British nation has no other's aims except those of peace and justice. Which country could have more warmly acclaimed such a declaration than India? But the fact is that in spite of these declarations, British imperialism stands in the way of peace and justice to-day exactly as it did before the War. The Indian demand was the touch-stone for all such claims. They were so tested and found to be counterfeit and untrue.

Minorities And Political Future Of India

I have briefly placed before you the real question of the day. That is the vital question for us, all else are subsidiary to it. It was in relation to that question that the Congress put forward its invitation to the British Government in September last, and made a clear and simple demand, to which no community or group could possibly object. It was not in our remotest thoughts that the communal question could be raised in this connection. We realise that there are some groups in the country which cannot keep step with the Congress in the political struggle or go as far as the Congress is prepared to go; we know that some do not agree with the method of direct action which the great majority of political India has adopted. But so far the right of the Indian people to independence is concerned and the full admission of India's birthright to freedom, an awakened and impatient India has passed far beyond the early stages, and none dare oppose our demand. Even those classes who cling to their special interests and fear change lest this might affect them adversely, are rendered helpless by the spirit of the times. They have to admit and to agree to the goal we have set before us.

Exploiting Communal Situation

A time of crisis is a testing time for all of us, and so the great problem of the day has tested us and exposed many an aspect of our present-day politics. It has laid bare also the reality that lies behind the communal problem. Repeated attempts were made, both in England and India, to mix up the communal question with the vital political question of the day, and thus to confuse the real issue. Again and again, it was sought to convince the world that the problem of the minorities barred the way to a proper solution of India's political problem.

For a hundred and fifty years British Imperialism has pursued the policy of divide and rule, and by emphasising internal differences, sought to use various groups for the consolidation of its own power. That was the inevitable result of India's political subjection, and it is folly for us to complain and grow bitter. A foreign government can never encourage internal unity in the subject country, for disunity is the surest guarantee for the continuance of its own domination. But when we were told, and the world was asked to believe that British imperialism had ended, and the long chapter of Indian history dominated by it had closed, was it unreasonable for us to expect that British statesmen would at last give up this evil inheritance and not exploit the communal situation for political ends? But the time for this is yet distant, we may not cling to such vain hopes. So the last five months with their succession of events have established. Imperialism, in spite of all assurances to the contrary, still flourishes it has yet to be ended.

> **OUR CASE IS CRYSTAL CLEAR**
>
> "So far as the question of war is concerned, our position is quite clear. We see the face of British Imperialism as clearly now as we did in the last war and are not prepared to assist in its triumph by participating in the War. Our case is crystal clear. We do not wish to see British Imperialism triumphant and stronger and thus lengthen the period of our own subjection to it. We absolutely refuse to do so. Our way lies patently in the opposite direction."—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

But whatever the roots of our problems might be, it is obvious that India, like other countries, has her internal problems. Of these, the communal problem is an important one. We do not and cannot expect the British Government to deny its existence. The communal problem is undoubtedly with us, and if we want to go ahead, we must take it into account. Every step that we take by ignoring it will be wrong step. The problem is there; to admit its existence, however, does not mean that it should be used as a weapon against India's national freedom. British Imperialism has always exploited it to this end. If Britain desires to end her imperialistic methods in India and close that dismal chapter of history, then the first signs of this change must naturally appear in her treatment of the communal problem.

Congress And Communal Problem

What is the Congress position in regard to this problem? It has been the claim of the Congress, from its earliest beginnings, that it considers India as a nation and takes every step in the interest of the nation as a whole. This entitles the world to examine this claim strictly and the Congress must establish the truth of its assertion. I wish to examine afresh this question from this point of view.

There can be only three aspects of the communal problem: its existence, its importance, and the method of its solution.

The entire history of the Congress demonstrates that it has always acknowledged the existence of the problem. It has never tried to minimise its importance. In dealing with this problem, it followed a policy which was the most suitable under the circumstances. It is difficult to conceive of a different or better course of action. If, however, a better course could be suggested, the Congress was always, and is today, eager to welcome it.

We could attach no greater importance to it, than to make it the first condition for the attainment of our national goal. The Congress has always held this belief; no one can challenge this fact. It has always held to two basic principles in this connection, and every step was taken deliberately with these in view.

(1) Whatever constitution is adopted for India, there must be the fullest guarantees in it for the rights and interests of minorities.

(2) The minorities should judge for themselves what safeguards are necessary for the protection of their rights and interests. The majority should not decide this. Therefore the decision in this respect must depend upon the consent of the minorities and not on a majority vote.

The question of the minorities is not a special Indian problem. It has existed in other parts of the world. I venture to address the world from this platform, and to enquire whether any juster and more equitable course of action can be adopted in this connection, than the one suggested above. If so, what is it? Is there any thing lacking in this approach, which necessitates that the Congress be reminded of its duty? The Congress has always been ready to consider any failure in the discharge of its duty. It is so prepared to-day. I have been in the Congress for the last nineteen years. During the whole of this period there is not a single important decision of the Congress in the shaping of which I have not had the honour to participate. I assert that during these last nineteen years, not for a single day did the Congress think of solving this problem in any way other than the way I have stated above. This was not a mere assertion of the Congress, but its determined and decided course of action. Many a time during the last fifteen years, this policy was subjected to the severest tests, but it stood firm as a rock.

The Chains That Bind

The manner in which the Congress has dealt with this problem to-day in connection with the Constituent Assembly, throws a flood of light on these two principles and clarifies them. The recognised minorities have a right, if they so please, to choose their representatives by their votes. Their representatives will not have to rely upon the votes of any other community except their own. So far as the question of the rights and the interests of the minorities is concerned, the decision will not depend upon the majority of the votes in the Constituent Assembly. It will be subject to the consent of the minority. If unanimity is not achieved on any question, then an impartial tribunal, to which the minorities have also consented, will decide the matter. This last proviso is merely in the nature of a provision for a possible contingency, and is most unlikely to be required. If a more practical proposal is made, there can be no objection to it.

When these principles are accepted and acted upon by the Congress, what is it that obliges British statesmen to remind us so often of the problem of the minorities, and to make the world believe that this stands in the way of Indian freedom? If it is really so, why does not the British Government recognise clearly India's freedom and give us an opportunity to solve this problem for ever by mutual agreement amongst ourselves?

Dissensions were sown and encouraged amongst us, and yet we are taunted because of them. We are told to put an end to our communal conflicts, but opportunity to do so is denied us. Such is the position deliberately created to thwart us; such are the chains that bind. But no difficulties or constraints can deter us from taking the right steps with courage and fortitude. Our path is full of obstacles but we are determined to overcome them.

Muslims And Future Of India

We have considered the problem of the minorities of India. But are the Muslims such a minority as to have the least doubt or fear about their future? A small minority may legitimately have fears and apprehensions, but can the Muslims allow themselves to be disturbed by them? I do not know how many of you are familiar with my writings, twenty-eight years ago, in the "Al Hilal." If there are any such here, I would request them to refresh their memories. Even then I gave expression to my conviction, and I repeat this to-day, that in the texture of Indian politics, nothing is further removed from the truth than to say that Indian Muslims occupy the position of a political minority. It is equally absurd for them to be apprehensive about their rights and interests in a democratic India. This fundamental mistake has opened the door to countless misunderstandings. False arguments were built up on wrong premises. This error, on the one hand, brought confusion into the minds of Mussalmans about their own true position, and, on the other hand, it involved the world in misunderstandings, so that the picture of India could not be seen in right perspective.

If time had permitted, I would have told you in detail, how, during the last sixty years, this artificial and untrue picture of India was made, and whose hands traced it. In effect, this was the result of the same policy of divide and rule which took particular shape in the minds of British officialdom in India after the Congress launched the national movement. The object of this was to prepare the Mussalmans for use against the new political awakening. In this plan, prominence was given to two points. First: that India was inhabited by two different communities, the Hindus and the Mussalmans, and for this reason no demand could be made in the name of a united nation. Second: that numerically the Mussalmans were far less than the Hindus, and because of this, the necessary consequence of the establishment of Jemocratic institutions in India would be to establish the rule of the Hindu majority and to jeopardise the existence of the Muslims. I shall not go into any greater detail now. Should you, however, wish to know the early history of this matter, I would refer you to the time of Lord Dufferin, a former Viceroy of India, and Sir Auckland Colvin, a former Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. P., now the United Provinces.

> **MUTUAL SETTLEMENT**
>
> In the prevailing darkness of the times, it is faith in the bright side of human nature which sustains the great soul of Mahatma Gandhi. He is always prepared to take advantage of every opening which might lead to a mutual settlement without feeling that he is weakening his unassailable position.—Abul Kalam.

Seeds Of Disunity

Thus were sown the seeds of disunity by British Imperialism on Indian soil. The plant grew and was nurtured and spread its nettles, and even though fifty years have passed since then, the roots are still there.

Politically speaking, the word minority does not mean just a group that is numerically smaller and therefore entitled to special protection. It means a group that is so small in number and so lacking in other qualities that give strength, that it has no confidence in its own capacity to protect itself from the much larger group that surrounds it. It is not enough that the group should be relatively the smaller, but that it should be absolutely so small as to be incapable of protecting its interests. Thus this is not merely a question of numbers; other factors count also. If a country has two major groups numbering a million and two millions respectively, it does not necessarily follow that because one is half the other, therefore it must call itself politically a minority and consider itself weak.

False Issue Of Majority And Minority

If this is the right test let us apply it to the position of the Muslims in India. You will see at a glance a vast concourse, spreading out all over the country; they stand erect, and to imagine that they exist helplessly as a "minority" is to delude oneself.

The Muslims in India number between eighty and ninety millions. The same type of social or racial divisions, which affect other communities, do not divide them. The powerful bonds of Islamic brotherhood and equality have protected them to a large extent from the weakness that flows from social divisions. It is true that they number only one-fourth of the total population; but the question is not one of population ratio, but of the large numbers and the strength behind them. Can such a vast mass of humanity have any legitimate reason for apprehension that in a free and democratic India, it might be unable to protect its rights and interests?

These numbers are not confined to any particular area but spread out unevenly over different parts of the country, In four provinces out of eleven in India there is a Muslim majority, the other religious groups being minorities. If British Baluchistan is added, there are five provinces with Muslim majorities. Even if we are compelled at present to consider this question on a basis of religious groupings, the position of the Muslims is not that of a minority only. If they are in a minority in seven provinces, they are in a majority in five. This being so, there is absolutely no reason why they should be oppressed by the feeling of being a minority.

Whatever may be the details of the future constitution of India, we know that it will be an All-India federation which is, in the fullest sense, democratic, and every unit of which will have autonomy in regard to internal affairs. The federal centre will be concerned only with All-India matters of common concern, such as, foreign relations, defence, customs, etc. Under these circumstances, can anly one who has any conception of the actual working of a democratic constitution, allow himself to be led astray by this false issue of majority and minority. I cannot believe for an instant that there can be any room whatever for these misgivings in the picture of India's future. These apprehensions are arising because, in the words of a British statesman regarding Ireland, we are yet standing on the banks of the river and, though wishing to swim, are unwilling to enter the water. There is only one remedy; we should take the plunge fearlessly. No sooner is this done, we shall realise that all our apprehensions were without foundation.

A Basic Question For Indian Mussalmans

It is now nearly thirty years since I first attempted to examine this question as an Indian Mussalman. The majority of the Muslims then were keeping completely apart from the political struggle and they were influenced by the same mentality of aloofness and antagonism, which prevailed amongst them previously in the year 1888. This depressing atmosphere did not prevent me from giving my anxious thought to this matter, and I reached quickly a final conclusion, which influenced my belief and action. I saw India, with all her many burdens, marching ahead to her future destiny. We were fellow passengers in this boat and we could not ignore its swift passage through the waters; and so it became necessary for us to come to a clear and final decision about our plan of action. How were we to do so? Not merely by skimming the surface of the problem but by going down to its roots, and then to consider our position. I did so and I realised that the solution of the whole problem depended on the answer to one question: Do we, Indian Mussalmans, view the free India of the future with suspicion and distrust or with courage and confidence? If we view it with fear and suspicion, then undoubtedly we have to follow a different path. No present declaration, no promise for the future, no constitutional safeguards, can be a remedy for our doubts and fears. We are then forced to tolerate the existence of a third power. This third power is already entrenched here and has no intention of withdrawing and, if we follow this path or fear, we must needs look forward to its continuance. But if we are convinced that for us fear and doubt have no place, and that we must view the future with courage and confidence in ourselves, then our course of action becomes absolutely clear. We find ourselves in a new world, which is free from the dark shadows of doubt, vacillation, inaction and apathy, and where the light of faith and determination, action and enthusiasm never fails. The confusions of the times, the ups and downs that come our way, the difficulties that beset our thorny path, cannot change the direction of our steps. It becomes our bounden duty then to march with assured steps to India's national goal.

I arrived at this definite conclusion without the least hesitation, and every fibre of my being revolted against the former alternative. I could not bear the thought of it. I could not conceive it possible for a Mussalman to tolerate this, unless he has rooted out the spirit of Islam from every corner of his being.

I started the "Al Hilal" in 1912 and put this conclusion of mine before the Muslims of India. I need not remind you that my cries were not without effect. The period from 1912 to 1918 marked a new phase in the political awakening of the Muslims. Towards the end of 1920, on my release after four years of internment, I found that the political ideology of the Mussalmans had broken through its old mould and was taking another shape. Twenty years have gone by and much has happened since then. The tide of events has ever risen higher, and fresh waves of thought have enveloped us. But this fact still remains unchanged, that the general opinion amongst the Muslims is opposed to going back.

That is certain; they are not prepared to retrace their steps. But again they are full of doubts about their future path. I am not going into the reasons for this; I shall only try to understand the effects. I would remind my co-religionists that today I stand exactly where I stood in 1912 when I addressed them on this issue. I have given thought to all those innumerable occurrences which have happened since then; my eyes have watched them, by mind has pondered over them. These events did not merely pass me by; I was in the midst of them, a participant, and I examined every circumstance with care. I cannot be false to what I have myself seen and observed; I cannot quarrel with my own convictions; I cannot stifle the voice of my conscience, I repeat to-day what I have said throughout this entire period, that the ninety millions of Muslims of India have no other right course of action than the one to which I invited them in 1912.

> **JUST ONE PLAIN QUESTION**
>
> "It is not a question of the desire or the measure of the desire of the British Government. The straight and simple question is of India's right; whether she is entitled to determine her own fate or not. On the answer to this question depend the answers to all other questions of the day. This question forms the foundation stone of the Indian problem; India will not allow it to be removed, for if it is displaced, the whole structure of Indian nationalism will collapse."—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Some of my co-religionists, who paid heed to my call in 1912, are in disagreement with me to-day. I do not wish to find fault with them, but I would make appeal to their sincerity and sense of responsibility. We are dealing with the destinies of peoples and nations. We cannot come to right conclusions if we are swept away by the passions of the moment. We must base our judgments on the solid realities of life. It is true that the sky is overcast to-day and the outlook is dark. The Muslims have to come into the light of reality. Let them examine every aspect of the matter again to-day, and they will find no other course of action open to them.

Muslims And A United Nation

I am a Mussalman and am proud of that fact. Islam's splendid traditions of thirteen hundred years are my inheritance. I am unwilling to lose even the smallest part of this inheritance. The teaching and history of Islam, its arts and letters and civilisation are my wealth and my fortune. It is my duty to protect them.

As a Mussalman I have a special interest in Islamic religion and culture and I cannot tolerate any interference with them. But in addition to these sentiments, I have others also which the realities and conditions of my life have forced upon me. The spirit of Islam does not come in the way of these sentiments; it guides and helps me forward. I am proud of being an Indian. I am a part of the indivisible unity that is Indian nationality. I am indispensable to this noble edifice and without me this splendid structure of India is incomplete. I am an essential element which has gone to build India. I can never surrender this claim.

India's Historic Destiny

It was India's historic destiny that many human races and cultures and religions should flow to her, finding a home in her hospitable soil, and that many a caravan should find rest here. Even before the dawn of history, these caravans trekked into India and wave after wave of newcomers followed. This vast and fertile land gave welcome to all and took them to her bosom. One of the last of these caravans, following the footsteps of its predecessors, was that of the followers of Islam. This came here and settled here for good. This led to a meeting of the culture-currents of two different races. Like the Ganga and Jumna, they flowed for a while through separate courses, but nature's immutable law brought them together and joined them in a "sangam". This fusion was a notable event in history. Since then, destiny, in her own hidden way, began to fashion a new India in place of the old. We brought our treasures with us, and India too was full of the riches of her own precious heritage. We gave our wealth to her and she unlocked the doors of her own treasures to us. We gave her, what she needed most, the most precious of gifts from Islam's treasury, the message of democracy and human equality.

Full eleven centuries have passed by since then. Islam has now as great a claim on the soil of India as Hinduism. If Hinduism has been the religion of the people here for several thousands of years, Islam also has been their religion for a thousand years. Just as a Hindu can say with pride that he is an Indian and follows Hinduism, so also we can say with equal pride that we are Indians and follow Islam. I shall enlarge this orbit still further. The Indian Christian is equally entitled to say with pride that he is an Indian and is following a religion of India, namely Christianity.

Our Joint Nationality

Eleven hundred years of common history have enriched India with our common achievements. Our languages, our poetry, our literature, our culture, our art, our dress, our manners and customs, the innumerable happenings of our daily life, everything bears the stamp of our joint endeavour. There is indeed no aspect of our life which has escaped this stamp. Our languages were different, but we grew to use a common language; our manners and customs were dissimilar, but they acted and reacted on each other and thus produced a new synthesis. Our old dress may be seen only in ancient pictures of by-gone days; no one wears it to-day. This joint wealth is the heritage of our common nationality and we do not want to leave it and go back to the time when this joint life had not begun. If there are any Hindus amongst us who desire to bring back the Hindu life of a thousand years ago and more, they dream, and such dreams are vain fantasies. So also if there are any Muslims who wish to revive their past civilization and culture, which they brought a thousand years ago from Iran and Central Asia, they dream also and the sooner they wake up the better. These are unnatural fancies which cannot take root in the soil of reality. I am one of those who believe that revival may be a necessity in a religion but in social matters it is a denial of progress.

> **A QUESTION FOR MUSLIMS**
>
> Do we, Indian Mussalmans, view the free India of the future with suspicion and distrust or with courage and confidence? If we view it with fear and suspicion, then undoubtedly we have to follow a different path. No present declaration, no promise for the future, no constitutional safeguards, can be a remedy for our doubts and fears. We are then forced to tolerate the existence of a third power. But if we are convinced that for us fear and doubt have no place, and that we must view the future with courage and confidence in ourselves, then our course of action becomes absolutely clear. We find ourselves in a new world, which is free from the dark shadows of doubt, vacillation, inaction and apathy, and where the light of faith and determination, action and enthusiasm never fails. It becomes our bounden duty then to march with assured steps to India's national goal.—Abul Kalam.

This thousand years of our joint life has moulded us into a common nationality. This cannot be done artificially. Nature does her fashioning through her hidden processes in the course of centuries. The cast has now been moulded and destiny has set her seal upon it. Whether we like it or not, we have now become an Indian nation, united and indivisible. No fantasy or artificial scheming to separate and divide can break this unity. We must accept the logic of fact and history and engage ourselves in the fashioning of our future destiny.

Conclusion

I shall not take any more of your time. My address must end now. But before I do so, permit me to remind you that our success depends upon three factors: unity, discipline and full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership. The glorious past record of our movement was due to his great leadership, and it is only under his leadership that we can look forward to a future of successful achievement.

The time of our trial is upon us. We have already focused the world's attention. Let us endeavour to prove ourselves worthy.

PROUD TO WORK ALONG PATH CHALKED BY GANDHIJI

India's History Is Merely History Of Bihar Writ Large

LAND WHERE MAHATMAJI BLAZED TRAIL OF C. D.

Rajen Babu Welcomes Congress Delegates And Urges Them To Emulate Assembly Of Vajjies And Give Inspiring Lead To Country

"People often say that Bihar is a blind follower of Gandhiji. The fact is true. And why should it not be? He it is who within recent times has opened our eyes and the eyes of the rest of India, and we consider it a matter of pride to work along the path chalked out by him, and it is our determination and prayer that God may give us strength to do so" declared Babu Rajendra Prasad, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates to the Ramgarh Session.

Addressing the members of the Subjects Committee Mahatma Gandhi said: "Since I went out of the Congress at Bombay there has been an understanding between me and the Working Committee that I should not be asked at the A. I. C. C. or the Subjects Committee meeting and I should be allowed to serve the country in my own way with whatever strength is left in me. I have usually been attending the meeting of the Working Committee. On this occasion I myself suggested that I should address the Subjects Committee and also the delegates. The Working Committee agreed to this and although I wanted to address you before the resolution was adopted, the Committee suggested that I do so after the resolution was disposed of.

"I have come to you to meet you and renew my acquaintance with you, and also give you an opportunity to meet me and find out whether there has been any change in me. I have been in public life for full fifty years; I have been in charge of various organisations and come in contact with millions of people. It should, therefore, not be difficult for me to remember you all and besides I have been in contact with the Working Committee and many of you have been in correspondence with me."

Gandhiji added: "All the same I wanted to establish direct contact where we stand in relation to each other. I notice that you have made considerable progress in the art of debate. I congratulate you on that, for a democratic organisation does need people who can express themselves clearly and maintain a high level of discussion. I also found that the number of amendments you used to move has also increased. (Laughter.) That is also good because we want new ideas and it is good for the people to be pressing their points of view so that if it is not accepted to-day it may be accepted to-morrow. You have adopted this resolution almost unanimously. Only seven or eight among you dissented. They had every right to do so. The passing of this resolution adds to my responsibility, because I was present at the time of discussion. If I wanted I had an opportunity to place my view before you but the Working Committee felt that I should not do so before the resolution had been disposed of and I consented.

TERMS FOR LEAVING

"I do not want to reply to what has been said by some of you in the course of the debate. I want to tell you, however, that there was occasion when I agreed to launch movement although some of my conditions had not been fulfilled but on this occasion I am going to be very strict not because I want to be hard but because I want you to realise that a general who has to lead the fight must let his army know his conditions for leading them."

Continuing, he said:

It is a great good fortune of the province of Bihar that within its short life of thirty or thirty-two years, it has got this third opportunity of making arrangements for a session of the Indian National Congress. I extend to you all a most cordial and enthusiastic welcome. I hope that now that you have taken the trouble of coming all the way to this place, you will not mind any inconvenience and discomfort that you may have to bear on account of shortcomings in our arrangements. Where you see the arrangements for the Congress to-day was only some months ago a jungle— jungle of the same kind that you see standing some hundred or two hundred yards away from the pandal and on the fringes of Mazharpuri. It was no easy task to clear this jungle and to construct Mazharpuri and to arrange for supply of water and light to it. But all difficulties melted away in the presence of the enthusiasm of our workers, and particularly of the Engineering Staff. The engineers could not have succeeded in their task, if all those who are connected with this province had not helped us with money and other workers and particularly the labourers had not given them their full co-operation.

During the last three weeks we have had rain on several occasions—sometimes heavy rain like what we have during monsoons and much that had been constructed has had to be reconstructed twice or thrice over again. This added considerably to our costs and to the labour of our workers, but their courage never faltered and you see Mazharpuri as it is to-day. Therefore while extending to you a most hearty welcome I also wish to offer to all those who worked and helped our cordial thanks.

HISTORY OF BIHAR WRIT LARGE

Bihar is considered a backward province. This is true to-day. But Bihar has not been always like this nor is it going to remain like this in future, because it has all those resources which go to make a country or a nation great. It will not be proper for me to give a detailed history of Bihar. For a task like this, I have not got the ability nor have you the time. I desire to say only this that since the days of the Mahabharat right down to the time of Bakhtyar Khilji had a very high place in the history of India, and it will be no exaggeration to say that there were long period when the history of India was the history of Bihar writ large.

Jarasandh was a King of Bihar who gave many defeats to Srikrishna and reminders of the name of Jarasandh are found even today at Rajgir. The birth place of Buddhism and Jainism is Bihar and the province owes its name to their Vihars. Every particle of the dust of a large portion of this province is sanctified by the thread of feet of Goutam Buddha and Jina Mahavira and their memorials have been discovered scattered all over by research scholars. For a thousand years or more, Buddhism grew, flowered and flourished in this region, and it was from here that it spread towards South and North and East and West to distant lands. Twigs of the Mahabodhi tree were taken to Ceylon and planted there, and you can see the descendant of the tree at Anuradhpur where, tradition has it, the light lit there is literally burning even to-day. There is no land south of Ceylon right down to the South Pole. On the north Buddhism passed to Nepal and crossing Tibet made Turkistan on one side and China and Japan its own on the other. On the east it crossed over to Burma, Siam, Sumatra and other islands; it reached the farthest corners of the then known world. On the west it was accepted by the Afghan country and reached Turkistan. To-day when it is found only in name in the land of its birth nearly one-fourth of humanity seeks shelter and consolation from it.

Jainism remained confined within the borders of India. Both Buddhism or Jainism were born near about the same time and same place and they spread also in India. The former conquered the world and left its homeland; the other considered it better to remain within India's borders, and even to-day regulates the lives of hundreds of thousands of men and women. It is a curious thing that Jainism starting from North Bihar passed through Chhota Nagpur or Jharkhand and progressed along the east coast to the south and from there took a north-westerly course and ultimately reached Gujrat and Rajputana and spread its benevolent influence. In those areas and in the south it has its largest number of votaries.

BIGGER THAN BRITISH EMPIRE.

The history of Bihar is not illustrious by reason only of the religions it gave birth to. It has seen great Empires. The empires of those days were not like the empires of these days, but of a different kind. People often say that India did not know democracy and that there is something in the soil and climate of this place which makes autocratic Government alone successful. The history of Bihar furnishes incontrovertible evidence against this ignorant assertion. Just about the same time when the Greek Republics were fighting against each other and even before that, there were republics flourishing in this province; and if you like to know something about them you have only to turn to the researches of the late Mr. Kashi Prasad Jayaswal, the results of which are recorded in his books. After the end of the republics, Chandragupta established his Empire and after him Bindusara and Asoka extended it over the whole of Hindustan. Asoka's pillars are to be found in all parts of the country, and they not only furnish proof of the extent of his great empire, but the inscriptions on them show also the heights which India had attained in those days. After the Maurya Empire, the Gupta Empire came into existence, and this also covered practically the whole of India. The high culture and civilization of those days have been the subject of encomium and praise by all historians. After the Gupta Empire, the Pal Dynasty ruled and it was also a line of great rulers.

LAND OF RISHIS.

No empire equal in extent to those empires was ever established in any other part of India. These empires covered a larger area than the Moghul Empire and the British India Empire of to-day. The length and breadth of an empire, however, are not its greatest characteristics. Bihar has also furnished material for man's progress. You read stories about the old Rishis in books and places are pointed out as having been the scenes of their 'tapasya.' Buddha and Mahabir were of this province. Among the older Rishis the places where Sringi Rishi, Gautam, Vishwamitra, Vasishta, Lomas and Durbasa did their 'tapasya' are regarded even today as places of pilgrimage. The science of language of Panini was tested here in Patna. Chanakya ought to occupy a very high place amongst the learned men of ancient India and of the whole world. His "Artha-shashtra" fabourably compares with some of the best writing of modern days. Aryabhatta who a thousand years before Galileo proved that the earth revolves round the sun and not the sun round the earth made his marvellous discovery in this province. Nalanda continued to be a great seat of learning for several hundred years. There thousands of teachers and pupils used to live together. Excavations have brought out some of the buildings of those days which are well worth a visit. "Bhikshus" of Nalanda went to Tibet and propagated Buddhism there.

EVERLASTING EMPIRE.

Will it be hoping for the impossible if we were to hope that to-day when a great part of the world is engaged in mortal conflict and reddening it with human blood that like the Asoka of old who after having conquered Orissa after a cruel war saw that shedding of human blood was a great sin and changed the entire outlook of his Empire, gave up his sword and sent out his son and daughter to distant lands to establish an altogether different kind of empire, even so will some one arise in the world and having put an end to bloodshed establish the empire of love and peace? That empire of Asoka which he had established with his sword disappeared more than two thousand years ago, but the other empire in which he had bound together peoples of different lands not with a chain of steel but with a golden silken cord of love is still flourishing and will continue to flourish. If I could skip over two thousand years I could say that on that self-same land our great General after returning from foreign lands has striven to show us the self-same path, and it was from here that Gandhiji taught us his first lesson in 'Satyagraha.' The history of these two thousand years is a long history and all those who were either the original inhabitants or newcomers to these parts have contributed in their own way to its making. When Sher Khan took

Rajen Babu, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Ramgarh Session of the Congress.

the spade in his own hands along with his ordinary soldiers and labourers to dig trenches and received the ambassador of the Moghuls in that very condition, he presented an example of that plain living and high thoughts and deeds which have ever been the cause of our pride and glory.

BIHARIS AS COLONISERS

That portion of Bihar where this great assemblage is meeting to-day has its own peculiarities. In beauty it is matchless. Its history too is wonderful. These parts are inhabited very largely by those who are regarded as the original inhabitants of India. Their civilization differs in many respects from the civilization of other people. The discovery of old articles shows that this civilization is very old. The 'Adibasis' belong to a different stock (Austrick) from the Aryas and people of the same stock are spread towards the south-east of India in the many islands to a great distance. Their ancient culture is preserved in these parts to a considerable extent, perhaps more than elsewhere. It is not, however, as if the Aryas and the Adibasis never mingled with one another. As a matter of fact, there have been considerable intermixture and exchange. Aryas have taken many things from them and they have taken many things from the Aryas. With all this, however, they have kept themselves apart. It is the opinion of experts that the colour and facial expression of the Biharis, the formation of their sculls and even their language exhibit clear unmistakable marks of their influence. Having, however, once cast their influence on the Biharis and 'Adibasis' have made much of our culture and our speech their own. On the Hazaribagh plateau the dialect generally spoken is the dialect of South Bihar, namely, 'magahi', and on the Ranchi plateau the dialect spoken is "Nagpuria and learned men hold that it is a branch of "Bhojpuri" of western Bihar. It is not as if this inter-mixture and exchange between the Aryas and the Adibasis have taken place in Bihar alone. From Burma right down to the eastern shores of Indo-China civilization has been influenced by our mutual co-operation. Some 1800 years ago our people from Champa (Bhagalpur) migrated and established the Champa colony in Indo-China. That is an incident in the history of the past which Bihar played among the Austricks of the South-East

MINERAL AND JUNGLE WEALTH

God has made this province very rich. The land of the northern portion is as fertile as any in India. You can grow almost every crop and almost every fruit that you like. Within the bowels of the earth in the southern portion of the province there are to be found some of those things which are considered the most valuable in this age. Nearly two-thirds of the total production of the coal of the country is extracted from the mines of this province. We have practically a monopoly in iron, copper and aluminium, ores and mica in India. Other metals are also found in large quantities. You can see some of the beauty of the jungles from where you are sitting. The wealth extracted from the forests is also not inconsiderable. Lac is also our special product in which we surpass all other provinces.

MAHATMA'S CAMP FOLLOWERS

In spite of all this, however,—our old history and present sources of wealth—this province is poor. It is backward in education. We are unable to compete with others in modern methods of worldly dealing. People often say that this province is a blind follower of Gandhiji. The fact is true. And why should it not be? He it is who within recent times has opened our eyes and the eyes of the rest of India and we consider it a matter of pride to work along the path chalked out by him and it is our determination and prayer that God may give us the strength to do so.

You might say 'This man is reciting only old and stale stories. We do not care for ancient history nor do we consider it necessary to look back to past things. We are keen on knocking at the door of revolution which will turn everything topsyturvy in this world. The world is moving with such tremendous speed that it is difficult even to know where it is moving to and this man is keeping us engaged on outworn things. All that I can say is that these are matters on which our President can speak with authority and I have neither the desire nor the ability to usurp his function.

LESSON FROM PAST

We may, however, sometimes draw a lesson from the past and get an inspiration from it. I shall close this after placing before you one such incident. There was a time when Raja Ajatsatru was reigning in South Bihar and the Republic of the Vajjies was flourishing in North Bihar. Ajatsatru was desirous of conquering the Vajjies and annexing their territory to his kingdom. Gautam Buddha visited Rajgir which was Ajatsatru's capital and stayed at the hill of Gidhakut. Ajatsatru deputed his Minister Bassakar to Buddha to find out what Buddha's opinion was about his designs against the Vajjies. When Buddha came to know the intention to Ajatsatru he put seven questions to his disciple Anand and on getting replies to them gave his reply to Ajatsatru's question. He asked:—'Anand, have you heard whether the Vajjies hold their assemblies frequently and whether these assemblies are well attended'? Anand replied 'I have heard, O Lord, that the assemblies of the Vajjies are held frequently and are well attended.' Buddha said "Then, O Anand, so long as the assemblies of the Vajjies continue to meet frequently and are well attended you can expect on their progress and not their destruction." He put six more questions of this nature and on getting satisfactory answer to them replied:—'So long as the Vajjies continue to sit together, to work together, to perform their national duties together; so long as they continue not to issue arbitrary orders without making laws nor to disobey their laws; so long as they continue to act in a collective way according to the rules made by themselves: so long as they continue to respect their elders, to show honour to them, and to accept such of their advice as is worthy of acceptance; so long as they continue not to treat harshly or behave rudely towards their women; so long as they continue to respect their Chaitvas (religious and national shrines) and not to deprive them of old endowments properly given to them: so long as they give protection to their 'arhats' (self sacrificing learned men) and allow 'arhats' from outside to enter their territories and 'arhats' of their own territory to live in comfort: so long will they continue to prosper and flourish and you should expect no harm to them." When Ajatsatru heard this he became convinced that it was not possible to conquer the Vajjies with his armies. How true even to-day are these seven laws which govern the rise and fall of nations and which were promulgated twentyfive hundred years ago.

In the hills of Rajgir, the rock of Gidhkut reminds us of them even to-day. Differences of opinion are natural in any living society. The ability to solve them is the sign of a well organised society. Can we say of the Congress to-day that we sit together, work together and do our national duty as one man? Can we say that we do not disobey rules made by ourselves and that we collectively act according to rules regularly laid down by ourselves? Can we say with confidence that we respect our elders and listen to and accept their advice which is worthy of acceptance? The strength of the Vajjies lay in these fundamental matters. Our strength will also increase if we are able to answer these questions in the affirmative.

Buddha on one occasion showed the assembly of the Vajjies to his Bhikshus and told them:—"Look at this assembly and you can form an opinion as to what an assembly of the gods is like." Is it not possible for us to so organise and conduct this our national organisation that Mahatma Gandhi may instead of complaining of indiscipline and violence in us point it out to the girls of his Ashram and address to them words similar to those which the Buddha addressed to his 'bhikshus.'

To-day we are face to face with a big crisis and we are called upon to get ready to meet it. May not this old story inspire us and may not the Biharis who are backward gather courage and strength from it not only to offer you a welcome but also to take their share in giving effect to the resolutions which you arrive at?

CRITICAL TIMES AHEAD.

I have only a last request to make. Times are critical. It is very rarely that a country or a nation has to face a situation when its whole future can be made bright by one right step or may be marred by one wrong step. The Congress is an organisation of the whole country. It has undertaken the great task of winning its freedom. Each one of us must understand and realise his own personal responsibility in this. We may not allow this great work to suffer by our negligence or laziness. We may not also injure it by wrong action in our rashness. We may not allow ourselves rest under the false impression that it is the business of the President or of Mahatma Gandhi or of other leaders to carry the burden of winning freedom for the country. Each one of us must decide for himself what his share is going to be in this great enterprise—his share not only of work and sacrifice when the time comes for it but also his share in settling the future programme. We must make our contribution to this also according to our ability. But when the decision has once been taken, we must be fully prepared and have the grimmest determination to carry it out. I desire to assure you on behalf of the people of this province that we shall not fail to act according to your decision and I believe that is the best welcome that we can offer you.

I will now request the President to take charge of this assembly and to conduct its proceedings.

CONGRESS AND MINORITIES

I have been in the Congress for the last nineteen years. During the whole of this period there is not a single important decision of the Congress in the shaping of which I have not had the honour to participate. I assert that during these last nineteen years, not for a single day did the Congress think of solving this problem in any way other than the way I have stated above. This was not a mere assertion of the Congress, but its determined and decided course of action. Many a time during the last fifteen years, this policy was subjected to the severest tests, but it stood firm as a rock.
—Abul Kalam.

COMMUNAL FANTASIES MUST GIVE PLACE TO LOGIC OF FACTS

"Eleven hundred years of common history have enriched India with our common achievements. This joint wealth is the heritage of our common nationality and we do not want to leave it and go back to the time when this joint life had not begun. If there are any Hindus amongst us who desire to bring back the Hindu life of a thousand years ago and more, they dream, and such dreams are vain fantasies. So also if there are any Muslims who wish to revive their past civilization and culture, which they brought a thousand years ago from Iran and Central Asia, they dream also and the sooner they wake up the better. These are unnatural fancies which cannot take root in the soil of reality. The cast has now been moulded and destiny has set her seal upon it. Whether we like it or not, we have now become an Indian nation, united and indivisible. No fantasy or artificial scheming to separate and divide can break this unity. We must accept the logic of fact and history and engage ourselves in the fashioning of our future destiny.

—ABUL KALAM AZAD.

ASSISTANCE IN FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM

MAZHARPURI, March 18.

A meeting of the All-India Progressive Writers Association was held to-day under the Presidentship of Acharya Narendra Deo.

A statement, which was adopted, says: "Indian writers must not fail, in this gigantic conflict through which we, together with the people of other countries, are passing, to forge intellectual and cultural weapons that will help to bring ultimate victory for the people against imperialism and fascism."

A THRIFTY WAY to GUARD YOUR FAMILY'S TEETH

Here's good news for mothers! The best dentifrice you can buy costs less to use. And here is the reason. You use only half as much Kolynos. It lasts twice as long. A half-inch on a **dry** brush is enough.

Kolynos cleans and polishes the teeth in a way that is unbelievable. It kills dangerous germs that cause decay and leaves the teeth bright and sparkling. So if you want to save money and have your family use the best—buy Kolynos. It cleans **better, quicker** and is **safe** to use.

For further **ECONOMY** **BUY** *the* **LARGE TUBE**

KOLYNOS
the economical
DENTAL CREAM

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

I have just seen a copy of "Reason", the official organ of the Rationalist Association of India, a society stated as a result of a letter in the "Bombay Chronicle" in December, 1929, in which the signatories suggested that the time was rife for the starting of an association with the object of combating all religious and social beliefs and customs that cannot stand the test of Reason and with a view to create a scientific and tolerant mentality among the people of this country. The Rationalist Association had obviously set up a high ideal and in a country in which religion was a blind faith and the opium for the people's soul it was hardly possible for a Rationalist Association to flourish. But many a society has started like this and one would not yet venture to cast it away on the scrap-heap of lost causes without waiting to see whether in the next ten years it would do something substantial and important.

* * *

I have been sent a leaflet today of which I feel I must take some notice. One receives so many leaflets in a newspaper office—the opening of a new laundry, the claim of a quack doctor that he has found a new cure, a tipster who knows the way to make thousands at the races (but cannot afford to stamp his letters in the meantime). This leaflet, however is of a different kind. It merely announces without much verbosity or flamboyance a violincello recital by Egidio Verga, assisted by his two constant companions—Mehli Mehta and Mario Paglarin. These three unassuming musicans have in their own unostentatious way done something for our little world of music. Perhaps we owe our first lessons in English classical music to Edward Behr, but in recent years this trio, which plays so often at the Taj and over the radio, has done a lot to delight our ears.

* * *

Verga is an Italian, born at the foot of the Italian Alps in the picturesque village of Udine. He began learning music at seven. Ten years later he gave his first public performance and a year later he had toured most of Italy and France and played under Toscanini, Mugnone, Bruno Walter & De Guarnieri. In 1925, his love for travel brought him to India and perhaps it can be said that in the symphonic music which comes into every Indian home over the air, Verga and his schoolmate Mario Pagliarin, have played a pioneering part. Verga once told me he broadcasted as early as 1927 from a amateur studio in Calcutta. This is a concert which may appeal to music lovers in this town and for their sake I give its date and place which is Sunday 31st March, 6-30 p.m. at St. Peter's new Hall, Bandra.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

Action Against 'Rebels' Justified

PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR 100 P. C. DISCIPLINE

WORKING COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE QUEST FOR NATIONAL ANTHEM

MAZHARPURI (Ramgarh), March 19.

The main resolution for the Congress session having been disposed of yesterday the Subjects Committee met this morning to consider non-official resolutions.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, at the outset said that out of 32 non-official resolutions given notice of, many had become superfluous in view of yesterday's resolution. Therefore those need not be considered at all. As many as 16 resolutions given notice of sought to amend the Congress Constitution. The Subjects Committee was not the proper body to deal with the subjects as they had not enough time. The President, therefore, suggested that all these 16 resolutions be referred to the A.I.C.C. This body could, if necessary, appoint a Sub-Committee and consider such constitutional amendments necessary, as a result of the experience of the working the new Constitution.

As regards the other resolutions, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad appealed to members to withdraw them with a view to emphasising the gravity of the situation which had necessitated the Working Committee drafting only one resolution for this session of the Congress

The House agreed to referring the 16 resolutions relating to constitutional amendments to the A.I.C.C. All except four resolutions were withdrawn. One of these was a resolution by Mr. Mubarak Sagar wanting to compose a national anthem for India

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Referring to this resolution the Congress President said that national anthems could not be composed by a body like the Subjects Committee nor even could they be composed by poets to order. A national anthem is the natural outcome of sentiment. The President recalled that three years ago the A.I.C.C. appointed a committee on the question of national anthem.?

Many resolutions were also withdrawn in response to the Congress President's appeal. This left the House with four resolutions. The first two relating to the composition of a national anthem and framing an economic programme were ruled out. The third resolution demanding withdrawal of disciplinary action against Congressmen since the Tripuri session was withdrawn after the Congress President emphasised the supreme need for maintaining discipline in a fighting organisation like the Congress. The fourth resolution regarding Frontier Raids was also referred to the A.I.C.C.

The sub-committee collected a number of poems but none of them satisfied the requirements. The Working Committee would continue its search for a National Anthem. Bande Mataram had its place and so far it had not been possible to replace it.

The President, therefore, thought that the resolution was not necessary and ruled it out.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Referring to the second resolution by Mr. H. S. Pamnani, suggesting the rescinding of all disciplinary action taken by the Congress since the Tripuri Session, Maulana Abul Kalam said: "We have to face facts. Whatever the Working Committee has done it is the only course that could have been adopted in the existing circumstances. You are all the bricks that bear the structure and we cannot bear to see the deliberate removal of even one brick. Discipline is the sole basis and foundation of our national awakening and national struggle. The Indian National Congress is a fighting organisation and no fighting organisation can continue without discipline. It is essential, as Mahatma Gandhi pointed out last night that we should maintain hundred per cent discipline. If we remain undisciplined, we will bring down the entire structure of the Congress organisation. I may tell you that disciplinary action was taken only as a last resort. I did my best in the Working Committee to see if such action could be avoided, but it was impossible. Even to-day, the Working Committee is prepared to withdraw disciplinary action but it is common knowledge that what these persons, against whom action has been taken, have been doing all these days amounts to nothing short of open rebellion."

Subsequently Mr. Pamnani withdrew the resolution in view of the critical situation in the country.

ECONOMIC AIMS RULED OUT

Referring to the third resolution about economic aims of the Congress, the President pointed out that this had as a matter of fact been covered by Mr. M. N. Roy's amendment to the official resolution and as this had been rejected by the House, he ruled that this resolution also had no place.

Coming to the fourth resolution on the Frontier situation, the Maulana said that this would be referred to the A.I.C.C. to which the mover agreed.

This concluded the business of the Subjects Committee and the Maulana announced that the open session would meet at 5-30 this evening.

With a view to avoiding further sitting of the committee to consider invitations for the next session of the Congress, the President requested that such invitations might be placed before the Committee.

Tamil Nadu and the Punjab came forth with invitations and rival claimants were on the dais arguing their respective claims with the President when it was announced that the United Provinces had also extended an invitation.

After some discussion, it was decided finally to refer the matter to the A.I.C.C. when it met after the open session.

LUCKY TO ESCAPE STORM

MAZHARPURI, March 19

The Anti-Compromise Conference was fortunate to escape the downpour which caused the postponement of the All-India Congress open session.

When the storm broke the conference had just concluded, and many people were on their way to the Mazharpuri arena for the Congress session.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose delivered his presidential address in Hindusthani.

The conference will resume its sitting tomorrow.—A. P.

(Subhas Babu's address on page 16)

Ramgarh Faces Fury Of Elements

MAHATMA ON LESSON OF THE STORM: OUR SPIRIT IS UNDAUNTED, SAYS MAULANA AZAD

(Continued From Page 1)

the vast concourse of people who had gathered there for the open session.

THEY DO NOT MOVE.

The volunteers, men and women, tried their best to protect the visitors from the downpour by offering mat protections, but it was of no avail. Cars were marooned and clothes and shoes were seen floating in the streams of muddy water. Still people kept up their enthusiasm with shouts of "jais" to leaders when they sighted them fully wet and drenched and smiling wistfully.

Fifty-thousand persons in the vast arena of the amphitheatre did not know the plight of those who stayed in mat huts with leaking roofs and flooded floors which left no dry spot to stand or stack their goods or belongings.

Ramgarh bore the fury of elements with smiles and patience and in the midst of shouts of "Gandhiji-ki-jai."

LEADERS ARRIVE

When, after several minutes, the first violence of the rain relented slightly, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had been waiting to take part in the presidential procession to the amphitheatre, walked to the presidential dais. Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad then addressed those who remained in the arena.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru formally moved the resolution on the political situation adopted by the Subjects Committee, and Acharya Kripalani seconded it.

THEY DEFY WEATHER

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress, declared that the session would be held despite the fury of the elements.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the outgoing President and Chairman of the Reception Committee, formally welcomed the delegates and visitors and thanked them for their enthusiasm.

Maulana Azad, after addressing a few words, declared the session open.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru formally moved the resolution on India and the War Crisis, which was formally seconded by Acharya J. B. Kripalani.

The session, which lasted for fifteen minutes, adjourned till to-morrow. If the weather clears up by the night, the session will be resumed to-morrow morning at 8 or in the evening.

The vast crowd dispersed in an orderly manner.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the gathering said: Maulana Azad says that the session of the Congress will be held. You are thoroughly drenched no doubt. Once you have been drenched, there is no danger of getting drenched over again. Please close your umbrellas as they are of no use now. The Congress President does not wish that the Congress should be adjourned. The loud speakers are not in working order. It seems to me proper that though you have been inconvenienced the session should be held since from your faces I see that the rains, storm and lightning have not lessened your enthusiasm."

REMAIN UNDAUNTED

Maulana Azad addressing the delegates said: "Friends, you know that the step that we are going to take is beset with difficulties and dangers. But that cannot daunt our spirit. Even if we have to sacrifice our lives we cannot be daunted. That is why, despite the foul weather and torrential rains, I have come before you. We would go on with our business and finish it in a short time. If, in the course of the night, the sky clears up which, we hope, will be the case, the session would reassemble tomorrow at eight in the morning. In any case it would meet tomorrow evening. As President of the session I have said what I had to say, and I declare the session open. I now call upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to move the main resolution.

RAINS ABATE: BUT SKY STILL OVERCAST

By nine o'clock to-night the rains were over although the sky was still cloudy.

The Reception Committee took emergent measures for the comfort of the delegates and visitors, and the office cottages and also the Subjects Committee pandal are accommodating a large number of them.

Outside, the Congress Nagar being temporarily overflooded it was difficult for many outsiders to get food but everybody faced the situation rather bravely.

FORETASTE OF WHAT IS TO COME

How Mahatma Looks At Fury Of Elements

Interviewed Mahatma Gandhi said: "It was a soul-stirring sight to see people standing knee-deep in water awaiting instructions to disperse. I feel God ranged himself on the side of the people and gave them a forestate of the suffering to be voluntarily undergone as the price of freedom."

Continuing Gandhiji said: "Every session has its lesson. This has a lesson for workers to choose their site which will be proof against bad weather, not that the slightest reflection can be cast on those who chose Ramgarh as their site. They have had no reason to fear rain at this time of the year."

RAJEN BABU DENIES BASELESS REPORT

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Ramgarh session of the Congress, has expressed amazement at a recently published press report that there was a "Tilaka" ceremony in the reception arrangements for the Congress President-elect and then an "Arati" was performed by women volunteers.

No such arrangement was ever made by the Reception Committee and the report is without foundation.

JAWAHAR MOVES WAR RESOLUTION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru thereafter formally moved the resolution and reserved his say on it for to-morrow.

Acharya Kripalani formally seconded the resolution.

The session adjourned at six in the evening.

SESSION ADJOURNED

It is proposed that the session should be held at 8 o'clock in the morning in the Subjects Committee Pandal and the opening agenda will be gone through again.

Weather permitting, the afternoon session will be held in the open air.

Mahatma Gandhi had not left his cottage when the storm broke.

ITALIAN SHIP BREAKS INTO TWO.

LONDON, March 18.

The Italian collier "Tyna Primo" (4,853 tons) broke into two following an explosion off the South-east Coast. Thirtysix of the crew were saved and one was drowned. —Reuter.

NEXT CONGRESS

Who Will Be Lucky To Invite It?

MAZAHARPURI, MARCH 19. MADRAS, THE PUNJAB, AND ANDHRA HAVE CLAIMED THE HONOUR OF HAVING THE NEXT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS. THE MATTER WILL BE FINALLY DECIDED IN THE OPEN SESSION AT 5-30 P.M. TO-DAY.

NEW CONGRESS CABINET

MAZHARPURI, March 19.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's Working Committee, it is reliably understood, contains four new names. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai are reported to be the newcomers.

The personnel of the Committee, which will be announced the day after to-morrow, will be as follows:

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD, MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, DR. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA, SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ, MR. BHULABHAI DESAI, KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN, ACHARYA KRIPALANI, DR. SYED MAHMUD, MR. RAFI AHMED KIDWAI, ACHARYA NARENDRA DEO AND DR. P. C. GHOSH.

JT. GENL. SECRETARIES

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya Kripalani will, it is reported, be Joint General Secretaries.—A.P.

Aney's Telegram To Congress President

NEW DELHI, March 18.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A. (Central, has sent the following telegram to the President of the Indian National Congress, Ramgarh:

"Regret inability to attend Congress session. Country expect that the Congress resolution will pave the way to early settlement between the British Government and the Indian leaders securing substantial advance towards ultimate goal of independence shortly after the war and honourable end of the existing deadlock. Wish Congress grand success".—A. P.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Azad And Mahatma To Meet Presidents Of P.C.C.s & Workers

MAZHARPURI, March 19

The "United Press" understands that Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, President-elect of the Congress, has called a conference of Presidents of the Provincial Congress Committees and Congress workers to discuss the question of Hindu-Muslim unity.

The "United Press" further understands that Mahatma Gandhi may meet the Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees.

Gandhiji To Address Delegates

MAZHARPURI, March 19

It transpires that Gandhiji will address the delegates in the Subjects Committee Pandal on the morning of March 21 after the open session adopted the only resolution on war crisis and India.

Since the Pandal can only accommodate delegates visitors will not be allowed.

The "United Press" learns that Mahatma Gandhi and party will leave for Wardha in the evening of March 21.

ANOTHER ADVOCATE DEBARRED

For Defying Kolar Magistrate's Order

BANGALORE, March 19

In the Mysore High Court today Sir Darcy Reilly, Chief Judge passed orders directing the name of Mr. S. Rangaramaih, Advocate and Congress member of Mysore to be struck off the rolls of advocates and that he be debarred from practising in any other court in the State on the ground that his behaviour in disobeying prohibitory order of Kolar District Magistrate of August 14th last revealed defect of character 'unfitting' him to remain as advocate. —A. P.

THACKER'S STOCKTAKING

BOOK BARGAINS

Here are just a few of the bargains offered at

LESS THAN HALF PRICE

WORKS OF DANIEL DEFOE "Shakespeare Head" Edition 14 Vols. Rs. 78/12 FOR Rs. 32/8

CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA THOROUGHLY REVISED EDITION 10 VOLS. Rs. 150 FOR Rs. 50/-

GARGANTUA & PANTAGRUEL.

New Edition with introductory Life of Rebelais by Henry Clouzot and 525 Illustrations by Joseph Hemard Rs. 42 for Rs. 15/12

BARGAIN PARCELS OF NOVELS

Surplus Stock of Colonial Novels by well-known authors, all in new condition, published in England at 7s. 6d., offered in lots as follows:—

	Original Price		Offered at
6	Rs. 22 8	for	Rs. 18 8
12	" 45 0	"	" 33 0
24	" 90 0	"	" 60 0
50	" 187 8	"	" 112 8

Special Prices for Larger Quantities.

Other Bargains will be available as stock-taking proceeds.

THACKERS—BOMBAY

THACKER & COMPANY LTD., BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION Co. Ltd.,

BOMBAY-CUTCH MANDVI-KARACHI FAST SERVICE.

We have pleasure in announcing to the public that we have a regular weekly cargo-cum-passenger service to Karachi via Cutch Mandvi with an up-to-date steamer having de luxe accommodation.

For further particulars as to fares, timings, etc. please apply to Co.'s Head Office (Tel. No. 25061-3), Prince's Dock Office (Tel. No. 24086) or our brokers—Messrs. Kanji Jadhavji & Co.'s Office (Tel. No. 25744).

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.,

"Scindia House," AGENTS.

Bombay, 19th March, 1940.

SHOW IT TO EVERYBODY
Continuous Progress means Profound Popularity
NEW ASIATIC LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
COMPLETES BUSINESS
Rs. 50,00,000 in 1939
AGAINST
Rs 41,74,000 in 1938
Managing Agents: BIRLA BROS, LTD.
Apollo St., Bombay. Head Office, New Delhi.
JALGAON BRANCH:—BHAWANI PETH.
Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Patna, Jubbulpore and Cawnpore.

MY TEETH AND GUMS LOOK AND FEEL BETTER SINCE I BEGAN USING THE TUFTED Pro-phy-lac-tic
The notched surface fits between the teeth, thoroughly cleans every tiny nook and crevice.
Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip
IS SCIENTIFICALLY DESIGNED TO CLEAN ALL THE TEETH
WHY Pro-phy-lac-tic BRUSHES ARE SO SUPERIOR
1. The big end tuft assures thorough cleansing of back teeth as well as front.
2. The notched surface cleans in between all the teeth—front and back, inside and outside.
3. Brush is welded to handle by special Perma-Grip process.
4. Highest quality—lasts longer—most economical.
Remember—only a brush with a tufted end thoroughly cleans all the teeth.
The big end tuft of the Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip is absolutely essential to proper cleansing of the teeth. It reaches way back into the mouth, cleans hard-to-reach back teeth where most decay begins. The notched surface gets between the teeth, massages and stimulates the gums, too. You can always clean your teeth better with a tufted Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip.
INSIST UPON Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip
ALWAYS SOLD IN THE YELLOW BOX

IMPERIALISM ON ITS LAST LEGS

(Continued from page 16)

so far as to accept separate electorate and the existing franchise for the Legislative Assembly as the basis for electing the Constituent Assembly of their dreams? Have they forgotten that after the resignation of Congress Ministries several Congress Ministers have been showing an inordinate desire to get back to office? Have they forgotten the consistent attitude which Mahatma Gandhi has adopted during the last six months in the matter of a compromise with the British Government?

Government? And do they not know that behind the smoke-screen of hot phrases negotiations for a compromise have been going on space?

IDEA AT CROSS ROADS

"Unfortunately for us, the British Government have ceased to take the Congress seriously and have formed the impression that, however, much Congressmen may talk, they will not ultimately show fight. Since September, 1939, there has not been any dearth of resolutions or statements. Some members of the Congress Working Committee opine that these resolutions have impressed the world But whether they have impressed the world or not, they have certainly not impressed the British, who are essentially a realistic race. During the last six months we have offered them only words and words and we have received the time-worn reply that so long as the Hindu-Muslim problem remains unsolved Purna Swaraj is unthinkable.

"Since September last, India has been passing through a rare crisis when men's minds have fallen a prey to doubt and vacillation. The first to fall were the leaders themselves, and the demoralisation that seized them has been spreading as a contagion throughout the land. A determined and widespread effort is needed if we are to stem the rot. To make this effort really effective, our activities should be focused at an All-India Conference of all those who are determined to have no truck with the Imperialism.

"The crisis that has overtaken us may be rare in Indian history, but it is nothing new in the history of the world. Such crisis generally appear in periods of transition. In India, we are now ringing down the curtain on an age that is passing away, while we are at the same time ushering in the dawn of a new era. The age of Imperialism is drawing to a close and the era of freedom, democracy and socialism looms ahead of us. India, therefore, stands to-day at one of the cross-roads of history. It is for us to share, if we so will, the heritage that awaits the world.

TEST OF NATION'S LEADERSHIP

"It is not to be wondered at that men's minds should be bewildered when the old structure is crashing under its own weight and the new structure has yet to rise out of the ashes of the old. But let us not lose faith in ourselves, or in our countrymen, or in humanity in this hour of uncertainty. To lose faith would be a calamity of the first magnitude.

"Such crisis constitute the supreme test of a nation's leadership. The present crisis has put our own leadership to the test and the latter has been unfortunately found wanting. It is only by analysing and exposing the cause of its failure that we can learn the lesson of history and lay the foundation of our future effort and achievement. But such analysis and exposure will necessarily be painful to all concerned, though there is means of avoiding it."

Proceeding Mr. Bose said: "Today our leaders are wobbling and their vacillation has demoralised a section of Leftists as well. 'Unity', 'National Front', 'Discipline' these have become cheap slogans which have no relation to reality. Befogged by such attractive slogans, they seem to have forgotten that the supreme need of the hour is a bold, uncompromising policy leading us on to a national struggle. Whatever strengthens us for this purpose is to be welcomed. Whatever weakens us is to be eschewed. Unity which ties us to the apron strings of Rightist politicians is by no means a blessing. We might as well induce the Congress to effect unity with the Liberal Federation—if unity is to be desired under all conditions and circumstances.

DISRUPTION IN LEFTIST RANKS

"In the present crisis, the most distressing phenomenon is the disruption within the ranks of those who were hitherto regarded as Leftists. The immediate future will prove to be the acid test of Leftism in India. Those who will be found wanting will be soon exposed as pseudo-Leftists. The members of the 'Forwad Bloc,' too, will have to demonstrate by their work and conduct that they are really forward and dynamic. It may be that in the ordeal that is ahead of us, some of those who are branded as Rightists to-day, will prove to be genuine Leftists—Leftists in action I mean.

LEFTISM AND SOCIALISM

"A word is necessary here in order to explain what we mean by Leftism. The present age is the anti-imperialist phase of our movement. Our main task in this age is to end Imperialism and win National Independence for the Indian people. When freedom comes, the age of National reconstruction will commence and that will be the Socialist phase of our movement. In the present phase of our movement, Leftists will be those who will wage an uncompromising fight with Imperialism. Those who waver and vacillate in their struggle against Imperialism—those who tend towards a compromise with it—cannot by any means be Leftists. In the next phase of our movement Leftism will be anonymous with Socialism—but in the present phase the words 'Leftists' and "Anti-Imperialism" should be interchangeable.

PROBLEM OF THE HOUR

"The problem of the hour is "Will India still remain under the thumb of the Rightists, or will she swing to the Left once for all?" The answer to this can be furnished only by Leftists themselves. If they adopt a bold, uncompromising policy in their struggle with Imperialism, regardless of all danger, difficulties and obstacles, then the Leftists will make history and India will go Left.

"To those who may still be thinking of a compromise, the recent history of Ireland and the sequel to the Anglo-Irish Treaty should prove highly instructive and edifying. A compromise with Imperialism will soon be converted into a civil war among the people themselves. Would this be desirable from any point of view?

CIVIL WAR?

"In the event of a compromise being effected with Imperialism in this country, Indian Leftists will in future have to fight, not only Imperialism, but its new-fangled Indian allies as well. This will necessarily mean that the national struggle against Imperialism will be converted into a civil war among the Indians themselves."

In conclusion the President observed:—

"Let us take time by the forelock and let us act while it is not too late. Let us respond to the call with all the strength and courage that we possess. From this conference let us send out a warning to both Imperialism and its Indian allies. The success of this conference should mean the death-knell of compromise with Imperialism."—United Press Congress Special.

30 YEARS' SERVICE
Is the proud record of
INDUSTRY
The Monthly Magazine of Manufacturers & Businessmen.
That Big and Bright, Progressive Inspiring, and Instructive Monthly Magazine for your Progress.
Annual Subscription Rs. 4|-
Get a Sample Copy Free
INDUSTRY:
SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
The Liability of Members being limited
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).
Authorised Capital ... Rs. 2,40,00,000
Issued & subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Paid up Capital ... Rs. 38,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 55,00,000
Head Office:—BARODA
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Dwarka, Harij (N.G.), Visnagar (N.G.), Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Panchkuva—Ahmedabad, Kapadwanj, Billimora and Vyara.
LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.
Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.
Safe Deposit Vault at Baroda. Lockers of different sizes available. Rates on application.
W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

ASIAN POLICY
Stands for Sound and Safe Investment
Life fund exceeds Rs. 75 lacs. | Total Claims paid exceed Rs. 41 lacs.
Business in force exceeds Rs. 3,90,00,000
Variety of Schemes to Suit All Persons
An Opportunity for Producers of Good Business.
THE ASIAN
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Asian Bldg. BOMBAY 1.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Anti-National Communalism Of Mr. Jinnah

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is most deplorable that an eminent lawyer and politician of the type of Mr. Jinnah, in his zeal for attacking the Congress, should have suggested the heroic remedy of an operation by a surgeon's knife for curing the disease in the body politic of India by dissecting it into two halves, two nations. The arguments urged by Mr. Jinnah in support of his thesis are fallacious, unsound and misleading.

Mr. Jinnah asserts: "Democratic systems based on the concept of homogeneous nation such as England are very definitely not applicable to heterogeneous communities such as India and this simple fact is the root cause of all of India's constitutional ills" According to Mr. Jinnah there could be no nationalism in a country which is not homogeneous but consists of heterogeneous elements and groups belonging to different races and having differences of caste, creed, community, religion and so on. A little examination will satisfy any one as to how hollow is the above argument. Nationalism is not incompatible with heterogeneous elements. There are several countries where nationalism exists although they comprise peoples belonging to heterogeneous races and religions as China, Burma, South Africa, Canada and so on. It is hardly necessary to remind Mr. Jinnah that in China and Burma there are numerous Mahommedans, who strictly follow the tenets of Islam and yet they live together peacefully with the other subject peoples belonging to the said countries and observing tenets of confucianism, Buddhism, Hinduism and so on as fellow citizens of one nation. The same facts are also observed in India which from the earliest times down to the present day has preserved its distinct culture and civilisation and a certain unity as a nation, notwithstanding the fact that hoardes of foreigners, belonging to distinct races and religions as Persians, Greeks, Scythians, Huns, Mahommedans, Moguls, etc., made invasions on it from time to time and several of whom have actually ruled here for centuries.

Foreign invasions of India led to a mingling of races and an impact of different civilisations which had important effects on India's past history and present outlook. The first of these is a sense of fundamental national unity far more vivid and persistent than can be accounted for by geographical propinquity as in Europe. Mr. Joad in his story of Indian civilisation in this connection observes as follows:—

"The inhabitants of Europe are very far from being imbued with the sense of unity which distinguished the inhabitants of India. We cannot in short speak of "a European" with the same appropriateness as we can speak of "an Indian" who in spite of differences of colour, caste and creed, looks upon all other Indians as his fellow countrymen and upon India as his home". From the very beginning of its history, multitudes of different peoples migrated in India. At widely different levels of culture and civilisation, these peoples brought with them into India different religions, different customs and different laws. Yet out of such a diverse heterogeneity of blood and colour and language and custom and relief, a single social and political entity was evolved by the Aryan Hindu inhabitants of India who attempted to integrate these different races and co-ordinate these different civilisations into a single whole, which nevertheless allowed full scope for the development of the characteristics of its component individual parts, by applying to the workings of human society, the philosophical principle of unity in difference.

Indian history has been distinguished throughout by a tendency towards toleration. Other peoples' faiths have been preserved, other peoples' customs respected and not only preserved and respected But assimilated. Such a toleration is a very rare thing in the history of mankind and which it is trusted and hoped Mr. Jinnah will appreciate. Neither Mr. Jinnah nor the Muslims need have any apprehensions from the Hindus in general who have always been by nature most tolerant towards their fellow brethren including the Moslems.—Yours, etc.,

MANUBHAI C. PANDYA.

Industrial Disputes Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The disposal of cases arising under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938 recently applied to the Cotton textile industries in this centre throws much light on the means provided in the Act for achieving its objects.

The Act has for its objects the promotion of peaceful and amicable settlement of Industrial disputes by Conciliation and Arbitration proceedings. The incorporation of the latter in the Act can be attributed to the system of Arbitration for the first time introduced by Mahatma Gandhi in industrial matters and as compared with the former the system seems to be complete and effective, but the resort to it can only be had by mutual agreement of the parties and can never be enforced on either of them. It is painful to note that in a great majority of cases one of the parties has always chosen to depart from this system of arbitration with the result that the former was the only course open to the other.

This former system provides for the Conciliator to endeavour to bring the parties to a fair and amicable settlement and for this purpose he is invested with certain powers. If he is successful in doing so, which very rarely happens, it is well and good but if not so then the only thing that he has to do is to submit his report to the authorities concerned with his opinion as to why a settlement could not be arrived at. The report is then published in the Government Gazette; thereafter to resort to direct action by a party becomes legal. This system though very often resorted to is ineffective because ultimately the party has to resort to the direct action. Unlike an award in arbitration or findings of a Judicial tribunal, there is no sanction behind the opinion of a Conciliator and therefore the system seems to exist as if only for the purpose of legalising the direct action, operating as a check on its being resorted to without in the first instance going through the delay of procedure laid down in the Act.

It is therefore my appeal to the parties to an industrial dispute to enter into the terms of reference for submission to Arbitration wherever possible.—Yours, etc.

PRABHAKAR J. BADHECA.
827, Bhau's Pole,
Ahmedabad.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Absorption Of States

A Talukdar says: "The agents of Baroda, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, and other States are endeavouring to bring the States and Estates under their control and widen their areas; but what we have to consider in face of States' temptations is to go through the state of affairs prevailing in the various States. Jamnagar and Bhavnagar Bhayats are not at all happy. They are treated like ordinary people. They have no status in the State. They have no rights. If there are rights offered, they are treated at the will of the respective States. There is nothing to justify, the case of Jamnagar and Bhavnagar States to preserve dignity of petty States and Estates' owners its merging."

Season Tickets

C. S. Rana complains that the charges for season-tickets on the two railways have been increased by the proportion of an anna in a rupee, while the single fare remains untouched!

The Strike

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle."

Sir,—The workers' claim for increased wages cannot be disputed, though to what extent is a disputable point, since the prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life have gone up and there is a consequent rise in the cost of living.

The millowners, on the other hand, have their case too. That the mills make tremendous profits is a myth. With the price of raw cotton so high, the prices of stores, chemicals and dye-stuffs soared up to double or even three times the pre-war levels, and the prices of cloth not risen even to compensate these increased prices, the millowners cannot be forced to take upon themselves the additional burden of an unusually large increment in wages.

Taking all this into consideration, something must be done to bring this textile strike, an undoubted evil to an end as speedily as possible. Can a solution not be found in assuring the workers that a share will be given to them in the profits that will accrue to the Mills as a result of the War? The millowners who say that they are not as yet making any great profits and, therefore, are not in a position to give any large increment in wages, should, I think, agree to any such proposal if their contention is really 'bonafide'. The workers, on the other hand, should agree to this and, in the meantime, accept the increased wages that the millowners can afford to give and wait for the market to improve.

The extra profits for the purpose of giving a share to the workmen should be calculated in the same manner as will be done for the Excess Profits Tax that is to be levied by the Central Government.

I hope that the millowners and the workmen will consider this and would negotiate on some such lines and bring about a happy solution of this disastrous Textile Strike.—Yours, etc.,

PRATAP BHOGILAL.

MASSES PREPARED, BUT NOT LEADERS!

Sahajanand's Plea For Direct Action

KISAN NAGAR, Mar. 19.

"There is no time to lose and we, while vigilant enough to detect and check in time every retrograde move, should take the risk of an immediate plunge for direct action. Then, and then alone, we shall be able to save the nation from an ignoble surrender and capitulation."

Thus declared Swami Sahajanand, Chairman of the Reception Committee in his address welcoming the delegates to the All-India Anti-Compromise Conference, which commenced here today under the presidency of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Continuing, Swami Sahajanand said:

STRIKE NOW THE FATAL BLOW.

"We are assembled here at a time when our chequered national history of the long-drawn freedom's battle is about, I am afraid, to take a turn, which may make or mar our assured and systematic onward march at least for some time to come, and it is your profound duty to see here and now that this turn is entirely in favour of that march and accelerate it. It pains extremely to recollect the fact that a nation in bondage, which has consistently and uninterruptedly for these twenty long years fought, tooth and nail, in a most marvellous manner ever known to the history, the mightiest empire in the world with a considerable success, is now under the deadly grip of a terrible inertia and stalemate at this most critical juncture, fraught with an equally formidable foe at his home and is fighting a desperate battle for safety and existence. Is this the time for us even to think of a compromise?

PATNA RESOLUTION—VAGUE, EQUIVOCAL

Dealing with the Patna resolution of the Congress Working Committee, the Speaker said that "the same shrewdness, all-round vagueness, past-mastership in a diplomatic drafting and non-committal attitude is again to be found in it, and there is nothing said unequivocally final here." "The dimmest prospect of fight", he added, "is, of course, there. But then the door for compromise has also been kept purposely open in that resolution.

COUNTRY QUITE PREPARED

"And as regards the fight it is hinted no doubt in the resolution, but at the time it has been bound down by almost impossible conditions to be fulfilled. It is baseless and absurd to say that the country is not prepared for fight which previously it was and Gandhiji had no hesitation in declaring repeated fights against the British Imperialism on the basis of this very preparedness. There is an all-round tremendous consciousness among the masses and they have waged marvellously many a successful struggle on various fronts throughout the country. Surely it is the leaders who are not ready for fight and they hide their unpreparedness under this false plea. We stand for an all-round revolution, which is the only result sooner or later of a national fight, while the other school stands for reformism in every sphere of our life. That is why it is so anxious for the compromise. The compromise is the very essence of reformism and it can exist and flourish on that alone."—United Press.

AHRARS OPPOSE DIVISION OF INDIA

A resolution protesting against "attempt to divide India on the religious basis" was passed at a meeting of the Bihar Provincial Majlisi Ahrar Conference.

The meeting was held under the presidency of Sahebzada Syed Sha Suleiman.

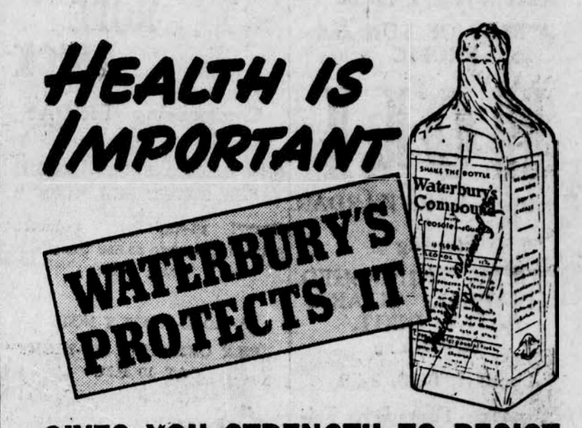
Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, also addressed the meeting, paid a tribute to the work done by the Ahrars for the attainment of Swaraj.

Dr. ASHRAF RESIGNS FROM C.S.P.

MAHARPURI, March 18

Dr. Ashraf who moved an amendment to the main resolution resigned yesterday the membership of the Congress Socialist Party which accorded full support to the official resolution.—United Press Special.

TATA'S HAMAM IS A BIGGER SOAP
—IT'S TRULY SWADESHI, TOO
—Says your dealer
WISE WOMEN KNOW—
HAMAM
EVERYONE is talking about the quality and the value of Hamam Soap. The amount of soap you get for your money is astonishing. Each Hamam tablet weighs a full ¼ lb. yet costs no more than other soaps. Think of the economy that means!
THE BIG SOAP FOR YOUR BATH
Contains no animal fat
TOMCO SALES DEPT.
P. O. Box 528, Bombay
Made by
THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.
TATAPURAM & BOMBAY
A TATA PRODUCT
To THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.
Bombay House, Bombay
Please send me free samples of your soaps. I enclose 1 anna stamp to cover postage.
Name (Mr. Mrs. or Miss).....
Address.....
.....
B.C.H. 37
(Please write in BLOCK letters)


HEALTH IS IMPORTANT
WATERBURY'S PROTECTS IT
Waterbury's Compound
GIVES YOU STRENGTH TO RESIST FATIGUE—TO AVOID SICKNESS
Don't wait for sickness to strike you down—protect your health while you have it. Take Waterbury's Compound regularly every day. Waterbury's fortifies the system . . . adds strength and stamina. Its pure liver and malt extracts enrich the blood. Its iron, copper, manganese and other essential strengthening elements invigorate, tone up the system—help keep you fit and well.
Waterbury's Compound is pleasant tasting and easy to take. Buy a bottle today, begin now to protect your health, to build strength for the future.
WATERBURY'S COMPOUND
AVAIABLE AT NORMAL PRICES.

TO-MORROW—Bank Holiday!
21st MARCH DOUBLE ATTRACTION
TWO MARVELLOUS PLOTS:—
THE TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS IN GUJARATI

KHODA Per SABAR

at 3-15 p.m.
THE SILVER KING in Gujarati:

"PAKZAD PARIN!"

at 9-30 p.m.
by famous author
Mr. R. F. SETHNA
—:FEATURING:—
Music artist: Bai MOONNIE Bai:—
Screen STARS: Baby Sushila-Roshanara, Sardarbanoo, Master Kurshid & Minoo with others:—
Our rates are as usual
Baliwala Grand Theatre
TARDEV!
THE NEW Baliwala Dramatic

SADHONA BOSE
Blends Art and Life in a Thrilling Motion Picture!
SAGAR'S
KUM-KUM
— The Dancer —
Directed by:
MODHU BOSE
Featuring:
DHIRAJ, PADMADEVI, MD. ISHAQ, BENITA, PRIT KUMAR, KAMPTE PRASAD, ADVANI.
2ND WEEK AT IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 6-30 and 9-30
Matinee at 1 p.m. on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday and Holidays.

LIFE IS NOT WHAT YOU FIND IT
But What You Make It
See Ranjit's Social
A RIOT OF FUN and FROLIC
HOLI
Director: A. R. KARDAR
Starring
MOTILAL, KHURSHED, ISHVARLAL, SITARA, DATEY, DIXIT, GHORY.
Time: 4, 6-30, 9-30
Matinees: Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday 1-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ENJOY THE EASTER HOLIDAYS
by witnessing
MY BELOVED
3rd WEEK PLAZA
Daily Matinee at 1 p.m.
From to-morrow

AGAIN TO-NIGHT!
THE MIGHTY
CHANG
will attmpt to escape from a box built on the stage by members of the audience
CAN HE SUCCEED THE THIRD TIME?
AT THE
EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT
ONE SHOW ONLY AT 10 P.M.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)
—NAVROZE—
TWO SHOWS 6-30 and 10 p.m.
500 seats at 1|2
300 seats at 2|4
200 seats at 3|6
also 4|8, and 5|12
BOYS and GIRLS! HALF PRICE TO ALL SHOWS!

A SENSATION!
Commencing FRIDAY
THE INDIAN ROPE TRICK
is not a myth!
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA ON THE STAGE
THE MIGHTY
CHANG
will produce the great mystery—the secret of which was handed to the mighty Chang by a great and venerable Yogi from the far North of India
SEE YOURSELF!
for the first and only time
THE INDIAN ROPE TRICK
Commencing FRIDAY
—also—
NEW ILLUSIONS! NEW DANCES! NEW SONGS! NEW MUSIC!
Hurry! to-day and to-morrow your last chance to see the present great show
PATRONS KINDLY NOTE:—
ONLY ONE SHOW TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.
TWO SHOWS DAILY THROUGHOUT HOLIDAYS.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
THE LAMBETH WALK
Next Saturday:
"UNION PACIFIC"

Interpretation Of Charity Clause In Will

Bequest Held Void On Account Of Vagueness

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kania).

Prabha Kuver, wife of A. J. Shah ..... Plaintiff.
v.
Kasumbai, widow of S. G. Parkeh & Ors. ..... Defendants.

One Sakarchand Gulabchand Parekh died on 11th December 1938, leaving a Will dated 25th February, 1937, whereof Defendants Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were Executors. The Plaintiff is a daughter of the deceased and the 4th Defendant is the Advocate-General of Bombay who represents charity.

There were several other disputes involved in the suit as filed but the parties agreed at the hearing and requested the court to confine itself to the question of the validity or otherwise of the bequest to charity contained in Clause 11 of the Will.

The relevant part of the said Clause 11 ran as follows:—

"....My (executrix and) executors shall utilise all that residue of the estate for the purpose of education or for rendering help to the poor 'or for any other purpose of public usefulness' deemed proper by them 'at my native place Chotila,' in Kathiawar"....

ARGUMENTS

On behalf of the plaintiff it was contended that the words "or for any other purpose of public usefulness" were void for vagueness inasmuch as they might comprise objects which strictly-speaking were non-charitable. For this reliance was placed on a judgment of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in Tricumdas vs. Haridas (31 Bom. 583). It was further argued that the mere mention of the locality, viz. Chotila, did not remove that uncertainty ((1936 C.W.N.).

On behalf of the Executors it was suggested that the bequest charity was not void because the word "other" in Clause 11 implied that the words following it were to be construed "ejusdem generis" with the words preceding it which were charitable in intent.

On behalf of the Advocate-General it was argued that the mention of a locality in the Clause removed the uncertainty and made the bequest valid (In re. Smith). It was further contended that the definition of "Charity" in India as found, in Sec. 18 of the Transfer of Property Act and in Sec. 14 of the Indian Income-Tax Act and Sec. 2 of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, was wider than that laid down in England, and that the present case would fall within it.

JUDGMENT.

His lordship accepted the arguments advanced on behalf of the plaintiff and held the bequest to be void for vagueness. With regard to the definition of "charity" being wider in India than in England, his lordship referred to the very recent case of Subhas Chandra Bose (42 Bom. L.R. 89) in which a Bench of three judges expressed the opinion that the current of authorities was too strong against any such view. His lordship observed in the course of his judgment that it is no doubt true that the judge has to gather the intention of the testator, but that intention has to be gathered from the words used in the Will and not from outside. The Court does ban against an intestacy but it should not strain the plain language of the Will which in this case is disjunctive and non-charitable. His lordship was further of the opinion that the mention of a locality made no difference in this case, which his lordship distinguished from the English case of in re. Smith, on the ground that in the latter case the bequest was only "unto my country England" without any words showing a definite non-charitable intent as the words "or for any other purpose of public usefulness" in this case.

The bequest was therefore held to be void for vagueness.

Mr. N. P. Engineer with Mr. C. K. Daphtary instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., appeared for the Plaintiff.

Sir J. B. Kanga with Mr. N. H. Bhagwati instructed by Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., appeared for Defendant No. 1.

Mr. V. V. Desai with Mr. K. A. Somjee instructed by Messrs. Kanga & Co. appeared for Defendants Nos. 2 and 3.

Mr. G. N. Joshi instructed by the Solicitor to the Government of Bombay Mr. C. C. Shah, appeared for Defendant No. 4.

NO CONFIDENCE IN ASSAM MINISTRY

Four Motions Admitted For Discussion On Thursday

SHILLONG, March 19

Four motions expressing "no-confidence" in the Ministry have been tabled.

The Speaker held that the motions were in order and the House giving leave separately, he fixed 3 p.m on March 21 for discussion and voting.

The motions stood separately in the names of Mr Nabakumar Dutta (Indian Planting) Mr. Lalit Kar (Surma Valley Hindu) Mr. Balaram Sarkar (Scheduled) and Mr. Bepin Behari Das (Scheduled).

All of them are non-Congressmen. but were members of the Congress Coalition Party.—A. P.

SALARIES BILL PASSED

SHILLONG, March 18.

The Assam Assembly, by 55 votes to 50 passed to-day the Ministers Salaries and Allowances Bill.

It provides a salary of Rs. 1,750 and a house and car allowances of Rs. 250 for the Premier and a salary of Rs. 750 with allowances of Rs. 250 for other ministers.

The amendments were either rejected or not moved.—A. P.

ELECTED TO BOMBAY COUNCIL

JALGAON BAZAR, March 19.

Madhavrao Ganpatrao Bhonse (Congress) and Rao Bahadur Waman Sampat Patil (Hindu Mahasabha) were elected to the Bombay Legislative Council from East and West Khandesh constituency securing 670 and 641 votes respectively. Premraj Shaligram Marwadi (Congress) secured 539 votes.—A. P.

MEHTAR RULER PROMOTED TO RANK OF HON. MAJOR.

NEW DELHI, March 19.

The King has approved the promotion of His Highness Captain Mohammad Nasir-Ul-Mulk Mehtar Chitral, to the honorary rank of Major in the army.—A. P.

It is announced that a meeting of the All-India Muslim Women's Sub-Committee will be held at Lahore on March 23. Begum Mohammed Ali will preside.

A TIP FOR EASTER ENGAGEMENTS!
MAKE A NOTE TO TAKE YOUR FAMILY TO WITNESS
ARUN PICTURES
GORAKHNATH
ARUN'S Marathi Mythological Film Jewel
The Ideal Entertainment for holidays—Starring Melodious LEELA
3RD WEEK AT CENTRAL
Daily: 4-15, 7, 9-45 p.m.
Daily Matinee from To-morrow at 1-30 p.m.

—3rd WEEK—
WIFE
—but she cared not for her HUSBAND....
—Country above all things!
A STIRRING STORY full of PATRIOTIC sentiments
GRIPPING SITUATIONS that have Human Appeal!
Bhagyoday's
RAIGAD
Starring: DURGA KHOTE
MAJESTIC
Cinema- - - Girgaum
3 shows to-day 4-15, 7 and 9-45

Remoulding Public Opinion! About LABOUR and CAPITAL
That is what Hindustan's
'MUD'
is doing at
PATHE
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
8th WEEK
Mat. To-morrow at 1 p.m.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!
By Popular Demand
SPECIAL FOR NAVROJ & EASTER
MORNING Shows of 'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 8 In COLOURS
"MOTHER INDIA"
THE EPIC FILM ESTABLISHING A NEW RECORD
ALL OVER INDIA
TO-MORROW THURSDAY 21st March
and SATURDAY, 23rd March at 10 A.M.
POPULAR RATES:
As. 3, 4, 7, 9 & 14 only
MAJESTIC
Cinema - - Girgaum.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST DAY!
Now. New Romantic Adventure!
SECRET OF DR. KILDARE
LEW AYRES · LIONEL BARRYMORE
M-G-M Picture
TO-MORROW!
Our new picture is here ...and, man to man... it's terrific!
JUDGE HARDY AND SON with
LEWIS STONE · MICKEY ROONEY
CECILIA PARKER · FAY HOLDEN
Original Story and Screen Play by Carey Wilson
Directed by George B. Seitz
ADDED ATTRACTION!
THE AMAZING 15 ROUND FIGHT
JOE LOUIS vs. ARTURO GODOY
Round By Round
THE MOST SENSATIONAL FIGHT ON RECORD. JUDGE FOR YOURSELF WHO WAS THE WINNER!

THE CAPITOL
SPECIAL MORNING SHOWS at 10-30 a. m.
FRIDAY:
"GENERAL DIED AT DAWN"
(Gary Cooper)
SATURDAY:
"TEXAS RANGERS"
Fred McMurray—Jack Oakie)
SUNDAY:
MICKEY MOUSE
SILLY SYMPHONY
CARTOONS
MONDAY:
"BUCCANEER"
(Fredric March)

BIDDING GOOD BYE!
PUKAR
Minerva's Screen Epic which created a New Popularity Record of
33 WEEKS' Run
3 FAREWELL SHOWS TO-DAY
AT MINERVA
at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

EGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST 2 DAY.
Tyrone POWER Linda DARNELL
Day-time Wife
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Romance-Laughter-Wit!
ALSO:
"NEWSFRONTS OF WAR 1940"
Latest March of Time!
Next Friday:
DESTRY RIDES AGAIN
with Marlene DIETRICH

City Of Tents For Muslim League Conference

Pandal To Accommodate 100,000 People: Jinnah To Be Taken In Special Train

LAHORE, March 18.

The vast expanse of land on the outskirts of Lahore with the historic Badshahi Mosque on one side and the Chota Ravi flowing on the other has been transformed into a city of tents for the twenty-seventh Session of the All-India Muslim League, which begins on March 21 with the arrival of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President-elect, by special train from Delhi.

The pandal provides seating accommodation for a 100,000 people. Special arrangements have been made on the dais for purdah ladies. A smaller pandal has been constructed for the Subjects Committee. A special bazar has also been formed where stalls have been let out.

According to the Reception Committee about 2,000 delegates are arriving from Bengal, Assam, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bombay, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province and different parts of the Punjab.

These include the Premiers and Muslim Ministers of Bengal and Assam, the former Muslim Premiers of Bihar and the United Provinces and Muslim members of different legislatures in India.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will stay at the residence of Nawab Sir Shahnawaz Khan of Mamdot, Chairman of the Reception Committee, while the Premiers of Bengal and Assam will be guests of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and Major Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana, Premier and Minister for Public Works, respectively of the Punjab.

It is understood that Mr. M. A. Jinnah will deliver his presidential address extempore.—A. P.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY SHARE BROKER

Counter-Claim For Undercharge Of Brokerage

The appeal filed by Mansukhlal Sukhlal Tarwalia against a judgment of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia in the suit filed against him by Abubakar Ibrahim was disposed of by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court.

The plaintiff stated that through two sub-brokers, Ibrahim Chhotani and Ali Mahomed Chhotani, he had employed the defendant as his broker to effect transactions in shares to the tune of lakhs of rupees in 1936 and 1937, and had been settling his accounts from time to time.

Thereafter, he suspected that the defendant had fraudulently charged him higher rates than the market rates. He, therefore, filed this suit to take accounts of the transactions and to claim the amounts due to him. These allegations were denied by the defendant.

When the suit came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Kania about a year ago, his lordship, by consent of both parties, referred the case to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

At the hearing before the Commissioner, a dispute arose between the parties over the defendant's claim in respect of the brokerage which, according to him, he had undercharged to the plaintiff. On this point, the Commissioner made a special report to obtain the Court's directions, and the defendant also took out a notice of motion for an order on the Commissioner to take the question of brokerage into accounts.

NOTICE OF MOTION

At the hearing of the notice of motion before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia some months ago, it was contended for the defendant that the amount due to him for the undercharge of brokerage came to Rs. 9,400, which should be taken into accounts. In opposing this claim, the plaintiff stated that when the dispute went before the President of the Stock Exchange prior to the filing of the suit, the defendant had promised to show the books of accounts, but later he alleged that "soda" books of transactions to the tune of several lakhs had been lost.

The notice of motion was ultimately dismissed with costs by his lordship.

The defendant then filed the present appeal.

Arguing for the defendant, Mr. K. M. Munshi contended that if after settling accounts the plaintiff was allowed to go into them again, the defendant also was entitled to re-open the question of brokerage.

Mr. Justice Kania observed that the rates charged for the transactions had nothing to do with the brokerage. The standard of brokerage fixed by the Stock Exchange was the maximum to be charged, but a broker was at liberty to charge less than that.

MISTAKE OR AGREEMENT

Mr. Justice Kania said that the issue of brokerage was not mentioned in the defendant's written statement nor in the order of reference to the Commissioner.

In course of further arguments, the Chief Justice observed that unless the defendant pleaded mistake in charging brokerage or agreement with the plaintiff to charge a certain price for the transactions and a certain brokerage, the Commissioner could not do anything.

Mr. Munshi said that where there was a question of 'bona fide' mistake, the case would be different.

The Chief Justice—There was no pleading of mistake and I do not see how a judge could go into it. And if the judge could not go into it, much less would the Commissioner be able to go into it.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

EDITOR ACQUITTED OF THEFT CHARGE

Mr. Fazal Raheman the Editor of "Afghan" who was arrested by the city Police on a charge of theft and house breaking was discharged by the Presidency Magistrate of Mazagaon Court yesterday as there was not enough evidence against the accused.

M. L. A. ACQUITTED.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta acquitted Mr. D. K. Jagtap, Secretary, Mill Workers' Union and Textile Worker's representative in the Bombay Assembly of the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of moneys of the Union.

The suit was filed by Mr. K. Y. Desai, one of the Secretaries of the Union.

Harkare's Complaint Filed

What is described as the most curious and whimsical plaint was presented in a Bombay Court asking the Magistrate to instruct the Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee not to utilise the pandal for Congress sessions, and to "bind down for life" all the Congress leaders including Mahatma Gandhi.

After nearly eight years of non-co-operation with the city police courts, Mr. G. K. Harkare renewed his acquaintance when he presented last week a curious complaint in the court of the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, asking the Magistrate for immediate process to be issued against Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

The Magistrate, after perusing the complaint, remarked "No offence made out in the complaint to be filed."

Hitler Bargains With Peace Proposals

London Press Reports Hitler Has Modified Those Made To Welles Week Ago

LONDON, March 19.

SEVERAL MORNING NEWSPAPERS SUGGEST THAT THE MAIN REASON FOR THE MEETING BETWEEN SIGNOR MUSSOLINI AND HERR HITLER WAS TO ENABLE HERR HITLER TO GIVE SIGNOR MUSSOLINI HIS FINAL PEACE TERMS, WHICH SIGNOR MUSSOLINI COULD HAND OVER TO MR. SUMNER WELLES BEFORE THE LATTER SAILS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

They suggest that Herr Hitler has modified his proposals as compared with those made when Mr. Sumner Welles visited Berlin.

While some papers give Herr Hitler's alleged terms, it was stated in official quarters in London early on Tuesday that 'The British Government has no knowledge of Herr Hitler's reported peace-points quoted in some foreign messages."

MOVE TO KEEP BALKANS & DANUBE OUT

A Rome Message says:

The theory that Hitler and Mussolini discussed a German-Russian-Italian-Balkan Bloc for keeping the Balkans and Danubian Europe definitely out of war is gaining ground and political observers tend to combine this initiative with the peace treaty between Finland and Russia and the firm position of Scandinavian countries as neutrals.
Reuter.

Hitler's Peace Proposals

A Rome dispatch to the "New York Times" says that Hitler's peace proposals which Ribbentrop gave to the Pope are understood in Vatican circles to comprise the following points:

Firstly, general, simultaneous and immediate disarmament on land, sea and in the air.

Secondly, return to a Four-Power Pact which would divide zones of influence in Europe and inaugurate an anti-Bolshevist policy with the idea of liberating Russia, by arms if necessary, from Communism.

Thirdly, recognition of absolute religious freedom after emigration of all German Jews under the direction of Britain to Palestine, of Italy to Ethiopia and France to Madagascar.

Fourthly, absolute freedom of trade and access to raw materials, close contacts with the United States for economic co-operation and facilitation of German and Italian emigration.

Fifthly, restitution within twenty years of German colonies or equal colonial compensation or at least protection for German emigration in determined areas in Africa.

Sixthly, reconstruction of an independent Poland composed primarily of a central zone with about ten million people; Gydnia to be a free Polish port; free trade to the Poles through Danzig; Polish frontier to be determined by the basis of a plesbiscite controlled by international commissions; minority problems of Poland and the whole Danube basin would be solved by vast transmigration of peoples.

Seventhly, Czechs, Slovaks and Magyars to constitute a tripartite state allied to the Reich for twenty-five years with Germany enjoying certain privileges in industry and communication.

Eighth, Austria to remain in the Reich.

Ninth, a Danube federation to be constituted as a sort of customs union to equalise interests of large and small states, the federation to comprise Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bohemia, Slovakia and Hungary.

Tenth, the 'status quo' in the Balkans to be guaranteed.

Eleventh, free customs transit for Italian goods through Jibuti; free passage of the Suez Canal on expiration of the Convention in 1945; new statute for Italians in Tunis.

It is stated that Mr. Sumner Welles was also given these terms by Ribbentrop who is reported to have told everybody that there would be a great spring offensive if peace efforts failed.

According to one theory Mr. Sumner Welles has convinced Mussolini that there is no hope for such a peace plan and Mussolini therefore went to see Hitler to induce him to modify the plan considers

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES NOT ENOUGH

The Rome Radio early this morning referring to reports of connection between Brenner meeting and Mr. Sumner Welles' visit to Europe, declared: "A mere cessation of hostilities is not enough for the creation of peace, but "numerous questions must be solved."

"The Duce, more than any other European statesman, represents the determination of a Europe that does not wish to die. He represents a Government which, though ready for war, considers the defence of peace as important an objective as warlike preparation.

HITLER'S OCTOBER OFFER STANDS, SAYS BERLIN

A Berlin message says: While noting that no details of the Brenner conversation have been obtainable in Berlin, the German News Agency states, "It is merely pointed out that the discussion has showed the firmness of the common basis of German-Italian co-operation.

The hope of the Western powers that Germany and Italy could ever be separated from their common basis must be considered foolish in view of this fact."

The news agency adds: "It may be emphasised that at to-day's conversation all the foremost problems of the day were discussed in a spirit of frankness which is a matter of course.

"With regard to certain rumours systematically circulated by Britain and France, it is pointed out in Berlin that London and Paris still do not wish to understand that Hitler's Reichstag speech of October 6, defined the principles of Germany's attitude in the present conflict.

"This, the last word of the Fuehrer, was brutally rejected by the plutocratic spokesmen of the enemy who at the same time set up criminal war aims. Since that time the situation between the western powers and the Reich they attacked, has become completely clear".

FRENCH CONSCRIPTS TO BE SENT TO NORTH AFRICA

PARIS, March 18.

A proportion of the next batch of conscripts who are being called up from April 15 to April 17 will be sent to North Africa, according to an announcement by the Ministry of National Defence.—Reuter.

NEW FINNISH-SOVIET FRONTIER

HELSINKI, March 18.

M. Paasikivi is leaving for Moscow to-day at the head of a Commission, which is to settle the new frontier with Russia. Negotiations will also begin shortly for a new commercial treaty.

The Finnish Minister in London has left for Helsinki.

AUSTRALIA TO RESCUE

A plan to settle Finnish immigrants in Australia on a large scale is being considered by the Australian Government. This was disclosed by Mr. Menzies according to the Sydney broadcast.—Reuter.

JAPANESE MAILS SEIZED BY BRITAIN

TOKYO, March 18.

The reported seizure of mails by British authorities from the Japanese liner "Fushimi Maru" at Singapore on Saturday is commented upon by a foreign office spokesman who is quoted as saying that the attitude of the Government was the same as that adopted in the "Bangkok Maru" case.

NEGOTIATIONS NOT SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Mr. Morgenthau denied the reports that the negotiations between the Anglo-French Purchasing Board and American aeroplane manufacturers had been suspended, and declared that the negotiations were still proceeding as far as he knew and they would not be affected by the forthcoming Congressional enquiry into foreign purchases of aircraft.

Reports are also discounted by the British purchasing commission. Nevertheless some observers feel that the forthcoming investigation and reported uncertainty over the exact types that the Allies will be able to buy in further contracts may affect the speed with which the Allies can

Communist Literature Wireless Equipment Seized

PARIS, March 18.

A modern wireless equipment sufficient to work six transmitters and two tons of communists literature were seized by the police in a round up of communists in which 33 arrests were made.—Reuter.

LABOUR MOTION DEFEATED

LONDON, March 18.

In the House of Commons a Labour motion criticising the Ministry of Shipping and demanding a speedy expansion of the ship building programme was defeated by 266 votes to 99.—Reuter.

SIX YEARS FOR ESPIONAGE

THE HAGUE, March 18.

A German journalist and a Netherland subject were sentenced to-day to six years imprisonment for espionage. They were found guilty of transmitting by a secret wireless transmitter reports of weather conditions to Germany from Holland.

An Amsterdam message says:

Maximum sentences of six years imprisonment were passed on Dreves and the Duchman Bakker on charges of espionage.—Reuter.

Chamberlain's 71st Birthday

LONDON, March 18.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain is receiving messages from all quarters congratulating him on his 71st birthday.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain is seventyone to-day and his birthday probably will be marked by a fifteen-hour working day. It was formerly Mr. Chamberlain's custom to spend some part of the day in his native Birmingham, but to-day he will probably be unable to depart from his strict daily routine, which the heavy burden of war has placed upon him. Since he became Prime Minister three years ago his energy has been that of a man many years younger and to-day Mr. Chamberlain is just as active as when he took office.—Reuter.

RELIEF TO SUFFERERS OF RAIDS

Frontier Deputation To Wait Upon High Command

BANNU, March 18.

A deputation of the Sewa Samitie, Bannu left for Ramgarh where they will be joined by Diwan Bhanju Ram Gandhi, ex-Finance Minister of the Frontier Province.

They will wait upon the Congress High Command and request them to organise relief for the sufferers of raids and kidnappings in the districts of Bannu and D. I Khan.

They will later tour the Punjab and collect funds to arrange release of 16 kidnapped Hindus including four women and four girls who are too poor to arrange ransom for themselves.—A. P.

PITCHED BATTLE ON FRONTIER

BANNU, March 18.

A pitched battle between a hostile gang and Tochi scouts, lasting five hours is reported to have taken place at Boya in North Waziristan on Saturday last.

During the engagement the driver and cleaner of a lorry attached to the Scout Company, one villager of Boya and four sepoys of Tochi scouts were injured, one of whom is reported to have succumbed to his injuries later. Very heavy casualties are said to have been inflicted on the hostiles.—A. P.

WELL-KNOWN THEATRICAL PRODUCER DEAD.

LONDON, March 18.

Major Frank Vernon, the well-known theatrical producer, has died of Pneumonia in a B.E.F. military hospital, states Reuters' special correspondent with the B.E.F.

SIR AYLMER HUNTERWESTON DEAD.

LONDON, March 18.

Lt.-General Sir Aylmer Hunterweston, aged 76, was killed instantaneously when he fell to-day from 50 foot turret at his house at Westkilbride which he was in the habit of climbing for exercise and to see the Firth of Clyde.

Hydro-electric Project For Travancore Opened

MUNNAR, (Travancore) March 19.

"I look forward in Travancore not to the rise of a high industrial centre, but the spread of a network of cottage industries and medium-sized factories taking advantage of supplies of electrical energy from sources like Pallivasal", said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar inaugurating the Pallivasal hydro-electric project today.—A.P.

Every Congress Committee As Unit Of Struggle

(Continued from page 16)

want to destroy them but I want to bring about a change in them.

COMPROMISE IN MY BEING

"You must know that compromise is in my very being. I will go to the Viceroy fifty times if there was a need for it. When I was going to fight General Smuts at the very last moment I telephoned him to try and see, if the fight could be abandoned. He put down the receiver in anger. I was sorry, because thereby he did not insult me and you know we are now great friends.

"If you have suspicion that I will compromise, you must know that that compromise will not be at the cost of the country. I will not sell India. Whatever I do, I do to increase the strength of our country. The basis for my fight is love for the opponent. If I have no love in my heart for the Dutch and the English, I would not have been able to fight them in South Africa."

Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi said: "Somebody has suggested that the word 'mass' does not appear in the resolution in reference to Civil Disobedience. If it is not to be mass civil disobedience why should I come to you? If it were to be done by a handful of people you would not find me here arguing with you. You might perhaps not be taking these things seriously, but in my mind there is no other thought. My mind is wholly concentrated on trying this great experiment with your help and support, because it will not only benefit India but the whole world.

"Every Congress Committee must become a unit of Satyagraha. To that extent, democracy comes to an end. To that extent democratic organisation like ours will have to follow implicitly my instructions. If that does not happen then millions of people, who follow us will be sacrificed. I will not allow that to happen. I may have to lay down my life for preserving the power that has accrued to India. You may not be able to analyse that power but it is there. It is the power of Ahimsa. If I ask, you must give yourself up to me."

Gandhiji concluding said: "I do not want to come in the way of any one, who wants to launch a struggle. But he can do so outside the Congress. If he wants to remain in the Congress, he must follow the Congress programme and policy. Of course, it is possible for anyone to remain in the Congress and yet disobey it, but that wont be the way of Satyagraha. There is such strength in Satyagraha that it never harms the man, who uses the weapon. The passing of the resolution does not bind you in sense. It is still open to you to reverse it. You may have other methods, but so far as I am concerned, I have only the same old programme. I know that that method has never harmed anyone, who has followed it and even now if I can get your wholehearted support, and co-operation I can show you what can be achieved within a month."

Nazis Help Rumania Against Russia?

BUCHAREST, March 18.

According to Allied observers here, Germany's policy towards Rumania is inspired by a desire to forestall diplomatic manoeuvres on which Moscow is expected to embark shortly. Circles in close touch with the Soviet Legation here emphasise that Russia must safeguard her position in the Black Sea, but disclaim knowledge of any intention on the part of Russia to demand naval bases on the Rumanian coast. Germany is wooing Rumania with the promise that Herr Hitler will not allow any pressure on Rumania by Russia.

Another German manoeuvre is the offer of large supplies of anti-aircraft guns for the defence of Rumania.—Reuter.

Plea For Energetic Prosecution Of War

LONDON, March 18.

"The Times" stresses that the public opinion both in this country and in France would like to see some dynamic current turning through the war effort.

"The Daily Herald" says. "Our vast resources and just cause give us the power to take initiative and to keep it."

In Paris, where a Cabinet reorganisation is rumoured, the Press is also demanding energetic prosecution of the war.—Reuter.

"Graf Spee" Sailors Interned

BUENOS AIRES, March 19

The first contingent of 100 sailors from the "Graf Spee" left for internment at Mendoza The remainder will be sent to other provinces.—Reuter.

Black Flags For Allahbux

LAHORE, March 18.

A Black Flag demonstration was staged at the Lahore station by volunteers of the Muslim League, when Khan Bahadur Allahbux former Premier of Sind, passed through Lahore 'en route' to Ramgarh.—A. P.

NEW SIND MINISTRY PORTFOLIOS

KARACHI, March 19

Distribution of portfolios in the new Ministry is officially announced as follows:—

Mir Bundeali Khan Talpur (Premier) Law and Order, Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, Revenue and Registration Stamp, Khan Bahadur Khuro, Public works Department, Rai Saheb Gokuldas Loca Self-Government and Agriculture, Mr. G. M. Syed, Education, Labour, Industry and Rural Reconstruction and Shaik Abdul Majid, Finance, Medical and Excise.—A. P.

PAYING FOR THE WAR

(Continued from Page 6)

ly by subsidies, to prevent further increases in the actual necessaries of life.

By this he means not quite all the things included in the official cost-of-living index. So long as this new iron ration index remains steady, he asks that the Trade Unions shall not press for increased wages on the score of a rise in prices.

Given a steady "iron ration," wages, with the addition of children's allowances, should retain their value in this sense; that they should suffice to keep even a numerous family in health.

This, in outline, is the plan for the period of the war. Thereafter we know, from sore experience, what to expect—mass unemployment and a world-wide slump.

To meet it, our deferred pay comes into action. It has been growing on deposit at 2 1|2 per cent. compound interest. At the first sign of danger, part of it will be released, and so on, at intervals which the Government will fix.

It will be promptly spent on all the desirable things that we have had to forgo during the war This stimulus should set industry going again at its normal pace.

In this way we shall be able to cope with unemployment without the burden of additional loans If we have worked harder during the war, we shall now enjoy our reward.

Actually, these "savings", like our taxes, will be used as cover during the war for its cost. How, then, will the burden of paying out our deferred pay be met?

Here, Mr. Keynes insists, is the proper use for a capital levy By this means enough must be raised from the accumulations of the rich to reward the workers for their war-time labours.

This brilliant scheme, which has been vastly improved since Mr. Keynes first outlined it, may gain by further discussion of detail. Its main principles deserve, I think, the solid support of the Labour Movement.

We dare not delay much longer. Wars may be lost as easily at the Treasury as in Whitehall. In the long run victory may depend on our financial ability to maintain our foreign purchases of food, munitions, and planes.

Here is a plan which promises not merely to pay for the war, but to carry us in the process past several milestones on the road to social equality.

(World Copyright Reserved.)

LIBERALS AND THE CONGRESS—I

(Continued from page 6)

cern, but when it became so big as to command dominion over masses of men, the State had to intervene.

The latter-day liberals in England clung to the doctrine of "Laissez faire" and did not grasp the need of State regulation of private concerns and private property. The lead was taken up by the Socialists and Collectivists who, however, flew from the one extreme of "no interference" to the other extreme of "direct State control."

In India, the Liberals have not been guilty of these errors. For one thing, Indian Liberalism grew in the last quarter of the 19th Century and there was time to profit by the course of events in England. The causes of the Liberal debacle in India are entirely of a different nature. The opposition of the British democracy to the Indian aspirations and the innate inertia and conservatism of the people in regard to large-scale social reforms are the principal among them.

(To Be Continued)

Central Assembly

ALL CLAUSES OF E. P. TAX BILL PASSED: DISCUSSION ON SCHEDULES

NEW DELHI, March 19.

The exemption limit for standard profits under clause six of the Excess Profits Tax Bill was raised in the Assembly to-day from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 36,000. An amendment to this effect moved by Sir Raza Ali was accepted by the Finance Member and passed.

(The Bill as originally drafted laid down Rs. 20,000 as the exemption limit. This was raised to Rs. 30,000 by the Select Committee).

The House agreed to Clause six as amended.

All the 27 clauses were disposed of and the Schedules were taken up. Amendments to the first Schedule were under discussion when the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Conference Of Muslim Nationalists

MUZAHARPURI, March 18.

The "United Press" special correspondent learns that a conference of the Nationalist Muslims, on the invitation and initiative of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress will be held in Delhi on April 14 and 15.

The conference will consider ways and means of bringing Muslims into the fold of the national organisation in larger numbers.

It is understood that it has been decided to invite 7 or 8 provincial leaders from all provinces, in the Maulana's camp in Ramgarh to-night after the Subjects Committee deliberations are over, and then again on Wednesday to consider 'inter alia' a programme of work in the provinces after the Congress session.

This Conference will specially discuss ways and means of solving the communal problem and its conclusions will be useful for the success of the Nationalist Muslims' Conference to be held in Delhi in April.—United Press.

HULL ON WELLES' MISSION

WASHINGTON, March 18.

Mr. Cordell Hull denied that Mr. Sumner Welles acted as an intermediary in negotiations between foreign Powers during his European visit. Mr. Hull added that Mr. Welles went to Europe purely on a fact-finding mission and he strictly adhered to this.—Reuter.

RUMANIA TO BE STRICTLY NEUTRAL

BUCHAREST, March 19.

The Foreign Minister, M. Gafencu, speaking at the Senate reaffirmed Government's intention to pursue a policy of strict neutrality and cultivating good relations on all sides.

He said, "Rumania is particularly pleased to have received new evidence of the old friendship on the part of Italy."

M. Gafencu also expressed gratification at the recent expressions of loyalty from ethnical minorities and said, "The more clearly the minorities prove their loyalty to the State, the easier it would be to satisfy their grievances.—Reuter.

DALADIER NOT TO MEET MUSSO

PARIS, March 18.

The suggestion that M. Daladier will meet Sgr. Mussolini at Genoa to-morrow is authoritatively denied here.

It is pointed out that M. Daladier is still in Paris to-night and due to speak in the Chamber debate to-morrow.—Reuter.

EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

LONDON, March 19.

Mr. Cross dealing with the question of loopholes in the blockade and leakage of sea-borne imports through the blockade said that while he was not declaring it 100 per cent effective, it was to-day an effective blockade of sea-borne imports.—Reuter

NAZIS CONFISCATE CHURCH-BELLS

BERLIN, March 19

All church-bells will be handed over to the State "in order to create metal reserves necessary for the conduct of the war over a long period." according to an official decree.

Ersatz (substitute) metal and adequate compensation is promised. Copper used in certain parts of building must also be registered.—Reuter.

DENTONIC

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER

Brightens the Teeth
Invigorates the Gums
Keeps the Mouth Healthy

Ideal for Daily Use.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY.

Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA'S

"LIVERCURE"

The Infalliable remedy for Infantile

LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS.

Consultation in Person or by Post with details.

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS,
8 SALAI STREET, Mylapore, MADRAS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

USE
Best Quality
Anchor Brand
TILES & SANITARYWARES
APPLY
K. GIGABHAI & SONS
FORT, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20453.
SHOW ROOM: Nagdevi Street.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1940

SKIN CURE
ZODIAC Soap & Ointment

For ECZEMA, RINGWORM and similar troubles As 6 each
Sole Agent:—GHIA BROS.
18, Musjid Bund. Rd., Bombay 3.
Tel. No. 31177.

Every Congress Committee As Unit Of Struggle

MAHATMA SPEAKS OUT: "GIVE ME WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT AND I CAN SHOW YOU WHAT CAN BE ACHIEVED WITHIN A MONTH"

"If you have suspicion that I will compromise, you must know that that compromise will not be at the cost of the country. I will not sell India. Whatever I do, I do to increase the strength of our country.

Basis Of Fight

"The basis for my fight is love for the opponent. If I have no love in my heart for the Dutch and the English, I would not have been able to fight them in South Africa."

Thus declared Mahatma Gandhi addressing the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress on Monday.

MAZHARPURI (Ramgarh), March 18.

The declaration that he was not prepared to accept responsibility as their General in launching a fight so long as they failed to fulfil the conditions laid down by him for starting civil disobedience, was made by Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a 30 minute speech in the Subjects Committee to-night.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed the House in pin drop silence after the Committee had adopted Dr. Rajendra Prasad's resolution.

Mahatma Gandhi congratulated the Subjects Committee for passing the resolution with such an overwhelming majority. He told the House that if they did not believe in his method they must follow their own way, but if they agreed with him they must follow him of their own free will.

"I never looked upon myself as a Mahatma. We are all equals in the eye of God. Some of you have criticised me for the attempt to arrive at a compromise with the British Government. I am not surprised at it. Compromise is inherent in Satyagraha. I shall go to the Viceroy 50 times if necessary. I shall even seek an interview with him. I am not ashamed of having gone to Lord Reading, nor am I ashamed of my efforts to reach an understanding with General Smuts."

Mr. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai proceeding to attend the Congress Subjects Committee meeting on Saturday.

EXERCISING RESTRAINT

Gandhiji said: "I have accepted the need for a fight but I shall exercise restraint. If I am the general then just as a general wants to prepare for a fight before he gives orders to his soldiers I shall also do the same. I do not find anything to suggest that we are ready for a fight immediately. The required conditions have to be fulfilled. There are conditions both external and internal. For a Satyagrahi. External difficulties are not of serious consequence. Internal difficulties must be taken note of and overcome. Lack of discipline and an atmosphere of violence are among such internal difficulties and they have to be overcome before I can start a fight. I am prepared to start a fight in a month's time, if you fulfil these conditions and overcome these internal difficulties."

Gandhiji proceeded: "This time, I find that the difficulties you would have to face are much greater than those we were faced with on the former occasion. These are of two kinds—external and internal. The external difficulty is that we have declared very clearly what we want. We have made it so clear that further clarification is not possible. Similarly the British Government have also made clear their point of view. Britain is involved in a world war and naturally, if we oppose them at this time, it will mean trouble; but our real difficulty is an internal one. I have written on several occasions that in civil disobedience one need not be afraid of external difficulties if the fight is carried on on proper lines.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

"Our internal difficulty is that we have a large number of Congress members on our register. People have joined us because they find that the Congress has acquired power. Many such people, who did not join the Congress before, have now joined it. They have also harmed it because they have joined perhaps with selfish motives. In a democratic organisation, we cannot prevent such people from joining it unless our organisation is so strong that sheer weight of public opinion would compel them to remain out.

A FIGHTING ORGANISATION

"That cannot happen so long as our contact with primary Congress members is only for the voting purpose. There is no discipline in the Congress. There are a number of groups and there are quarrels and squabbles. We seem not to believe in non-violence as regards our own internal organisation. Wherever I go, I hear the same complaint. My conception of democracy is not the formation of such groups quarrelling with one another to such an extent as would destroy the organisation itself. Again we are not only a democratic organisation; we are also a fighting organisation. Our fight is not yet over. When we are an army, we are no longer democracy. As an army we have got to take orders from the General and obey them implicitly. His word must be law. I am your general. It should not mean that I should keep you in dark regarding my feelings. I do not know of any General in history, who was so powerless as I am. I have no sanctions. My only sanction is love. In a way, it is a great thing but in other sense it can also be worthless. I can say I cherish love for all in my heart. Perhaps you also do so but love must be active

Shama Prasad Singh, G.O.C. of the 53rd. Indian National Congress volunteers and Mrs. Prabhavati Devi, the chief of the women volunteers photographed in their uniforms.

You must fulfil the conditions set down in the independence pledge. You must allow me to tell you that if you do not fulfil those conditions, it will not be possible for me to launch a struggle. You will have to find another general.

CONDITION OF NON-VIOLENCE

"You cannot compel me to lead you against my will. When you appoint me as your general then you must obey my command. There can be argument about it. Because my only sanction is love, therefore, I argue with you; love must be characterised by patience I have heard friends criticising the Charkha. I know you are all ready to go to jail but you must earn the right and pay the price for going to jails. You will not be going to jails as criminals This condition about Charkha and Khadi has been there since 1920. Our programme and policy have been same all these days. You might have grown wiser in this matter since then but I would tell you I have not. The more I think about non-violence, the greater virtues I find in it. I have been an outlaw since 1908. Before that I was so loyal that I wrote to Lord Chelmsford that I longed to have the same loyalty towards the Empire as a Britisher had in his heart. I wrote those words because yet I am a believer in truth. Truth is my god and I could not have written anything else, if I wanted to be true to myself. You may have other ways; but mine is the same old path and being just a human being like you I also commit mistakes and sins. Never have I even dreamt that I am a Mahatma. We are all equals in the eyes of god. To me Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Hari-

An interesting picture of Mr. J. B. Kripalani, Secretary of the A. I. C. C. watching Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel taking down notes in his book at the Leaders' Camp in Ramgarh.

MAHATMA OPENS INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR HARIJANS

Says No Real Swaraj Possible With Untouchability In Our Midst

RANCHI, March 19.

"Without the removal of untouchability there could be no real Swaraj, observed Mahatma Gandhi in a two-minute speech opening the Thakkar Bhawan and Industrial Home for Harijans and Aborigines here this morning.

The rush at the function to have a 'darshan' of Gandhiji led to a stampede, and with great difficulty he was escorted to the Thakkar Bhawan.

The whole of Ranchi citizens turned out to welcome Mahatmaji with garlands, yarn, money and other offerings.

Gandhiji motored back to Ramgarh.—United Press Congress Special.

MYSORE GOVT. LEVY DUTY ON GOLD

BANGALORE, March 19.

The Government of Mysore has decided to impose duty on gold. It has also framed rules and regulations, which will come into force on or after March 22, 1940, in connection with its payment.—A. P.

jans are all alike. I cannot be frivolous when I talk of Quaid-E-Azam Jinnah. He is my brother.

PAIN AT ZETLAND'S BEING WOUNDED

"I would be happy indeed, if he could keep me in his pocket. There was a time when I could say that there was no Muslim whose confidence I did not enjoy. It is my misfortune that it is not so today. I do not read all that appears in the Urdu press, but perhaps I get a lot of abuses there. I am not sorry for it. I still believe that without Hindu-Muslim settlement there can be no Swaraj. You will perhaps ask, in that case, why I talk of a fight. I do so because it is to be a fight for Constituent Assembly. If Muslims, who come to the Constituent Assembly through Muslim votes declare that there is nothing common between Hindus and Muslims, then alone, I would give up all hope but even then I would agree with them because they read 'Quaran' and I have also studied something of that holy book. I will tell them that God makes no distinction between Hindus and Muslims. When Lord Zetland was wounded I was deeply pained. I felt, as if I was myself wounded. These are my ways. You may call them weakness. If you want, me you must understand these. It is my constant endeavour to create goodwill in the opponent's mind. I fight British Imperialism, but I have no qarrel with those, who run the Imperialist machine. I do not

(Continued on page 15 Col. 4)

Imperialism On Its Last Legs

BOSE WARNS CONGRESS AGAINST COMPROMISE

Says, Present Crisis Is Acid Test For Nation's Leadership

KISAN NAGAR, March 19.

The open session of the Anti-Compromise Conference met at 4 this afternoon amidst great enthusiasm, in a spacious pandal with four imposing gates named, "Jallianwallabagh", "Inqlab Congress", "Azad Hindusthan", and "Jange Azadi" gates.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was given an ovation, as he was conducted to the accompaniment of band. The proceedings commenced with the singing of a national anthem by girls. After the formal election of the President, Mr. Bose was garlanded.

Swami Sahajanand welcomed the delegates whereafter the Presidential address was delivered.

Messages of greetings, which were received for the conference were also read

KISAN RALLY

About 10,000 Kisans, led by Swami Sahajanand, rallied near the Ramgarh Station this morning.

Acharya Narendra Deo, Swami Sahajanand, Messrs. Bankim Mukherji, Indulal Yagnik, Prof. N. G. Ranga and Dr. Bhag Singh addressed the Kisans on the conclusion of their march, which was organised by the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha.

The volunteers of the Anti-Compromise Conference assisted the procession of the Kisan marchers. —U. P. Special.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

KISAN NAGAR (Ramgarh), March 19.

"The crisis that has overtaken us may be rare in Indian history, but is nothing new in the history of the world. Such crises generally appear in periods of transition. In India, we are now ringing down the curtain on an age that is passing away, while we are at the same time ushering in the down of a new era. The age of Imperialism is drawing to a close and the era of freedom, democracy and socialism looms ahead of us. India, therefore, stands today at one of cross-roads of history. It is for us to share, if we so will, the heritage that awaits the world," observed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the All India Anti-Compromise Conference, in the course of his speech at the conference held here to-day.

APOLOGIA FOR CONFERENCE

Continuing Mr. Bose dwelt at length on the necessity of the conference. "It has been argued" Mr. Bose added, "by the apologists of the Congress Working Committee that the Congress is itself the biggest Anti-Compromise Conference and that such a conference is, therefore, unnecessary. The resolution of the last meeting of the Congress Working Committee which met at Patna is held up before our eyes in order to demonstrate that the Congress has adopted an uncompromising policy. One cannot but admire the naivete of such an argument, but is it meet and proper for politicians and political workers to be so very naive?

LOOPHOLES IN PATNA RESOLUTION.

"One has only to go through the whole of the Patna resolution, and particularly through the latter portion of it, in order to realise that there are loopholes which detract from the intrinsic value of that resolution. No sooner was this resolution passed than Mahatma Gandhi came forward with the statement that the door had not been banged on future negotiations for a settlement. Mahatmaji's subsequent lengthy remarks on civil disobedience do not assure us by any means that the period of struggle has commenced. In fact, what has distressed and bewildered us during the last year and a half is the fact that, while on the one hand red-hot resolutions are passed and statements issued by members of the Congress Working Committee, simultaneously other remarks are made and statements issued either by Mahatma Gandhi or by other Rightist leaders which create a totally different impression on the average mind. Then there is the moot question as to whether the Patna resolution would have been passed at all, but for the pressure exerted by the Left during the last six months.

STOP COMPROMISE TALKS

"The country eagerly awaits a clear and unequivocal declaration from the Congress Working Committee that the door has finally been banged on all talks of a compromise with Imperialism. But will this declaration be forthcoming? If so, when?

'COMPROMISE' BEHIND SMOKE-SCREEN OF HOT PHRASES

"Comrades, those who aver that the Congress is the biggest anti-compromise conference perhaps suffer from shortness of memory and their brains consequently need refreshing. Have they forgotten that as soon as the war began, Mahatma Gandhi proceeded to Simla without caring to consult the Congress Working Committee and informed His Excellency the Viceroy that he was in favour of rendering unconditional help to Great Britain in the prosecution of the war? Do they not realise that Mahatma Gandhi being the sole Dictator of the Congress, his personal views necessarily have a far-reaching implication? Have they forgotten that since the outbreak of the war the Congress Working Committee has sidetracked the main issue, namely, our demand for Purna Swaraj—by putting forward a demand for a faked Constituent Assembly? Have they forgotten that some prominent Rightist leaders, including members of the Congress Working Committee, have been continuously whittling down the implications of a Constituent Assembly, and that they have gone

(Continued on page 13 Col. 1)

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE FEATHERED SERPENT CASE

ALL RIGHT, INSPECTOR WADE/ CAN YOUR SUBCONSCIOUS MIND BRIDGE THE GAP? WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT THE HOSPITAL?
IT'S NO USE/ EVEN HYPNOSIS CAN'T MAKE HIM REMEMBER/
QUIET/ HE'S SPEAKING/
WHILE WADE SPEAKS THE FEATHERED SERPENT ACTS/
HA/ THEY STILL BELIEVE WADE MURDERED CREED/ AN' WADE DON'T REMEMBER NOTHIN'/
THERE'S ANOTHER ONE TO TAKE CARE OF--GREGORY BEALE/
MR. BEALE, SHALL WE GO OVER YOUR NOTES ON... OH!
WHAT'S WRONG, DAPHNE? WHAT ARE YOU STARING AT?
8-2
Copr 1939, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.